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CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Whatever we may think of the methods pursued by the patriots in Cuba in their rebellion against Spanish authority, there is no doubt that their warfare has been immeasurably more successful than the efforts of the Spanish Army to conquer them. They have not fought a general battle, nor obtained control of a seaport, but they have dominated the larger part of the island and have reduced the Spanish power to a comparatively small area. Under these circumstances the question of our attitude, as a government, toward them has been discussed in Congress and very generally throughout our country. If we should accord them belligerent rights they would gain some valuable advantages and the task of Spain would be correspondingly more difficult.

Although the sympathies of Americans are undoubtedly strongly with the Cuban revolutionists, the discussion on this subject has, for the most part, been moderate in tone and shows an effort to consider the case with fairness. In this effort to be judicious the writers often fail to perceive the true bearings of the case. The New York "Times" gives a good example of the narrowness with which the subject can be treated: It says:

"All the writers on international law concur that when a nation recognizes the belligerency of a people in rebellion it does so simply in the protection of its own interests. That is what England and France did with the Confederacy in 1861. They had to have somebody to look to and to hold to account for any outrages on their subjects or any depredations upon their property within the Confederate lines. We are in no such situation in respect to Cuba. For any wrong committed upon the persons or property of American citizens in any part of Cuba we can hold Spain to account."

The notion that in 1861 the United States was not able to "account for any outrages to the subjects" of foreign powers living in the Southern States is preposterous. Spain recognized the Confederates with precipitate haste, not waiting, as we have, with honorable deliberation, and the "interests" that Spain, England and France sought to "protect" were their interests in the dismemberment of a great rival. By according belligerent rights they were able to strengthen the arm of rebellion so materially that the chance of its success was made greatly increased.

It is true that our action should be governed entirely by our own interests. It is not sympathy for a struggling people burdened with the tyranny of an incompetent foreign master, nor retaliation for the hastily expressed hostility of Spain to us in our struggle that should control our course. We are to look at the subject solely in the light of our national interests. For a year we have pressed the neutrality laws to their fullest extent, we have refrained from giving the Cuban revolutionists the encouragement that our hearts accorded them secretly but freely, and in that time we have seen an apparently petty band of rebels grow to a force which has defeated the efforts of a large Army to conquer them. The burden of the war is so great as to derange Spanish finances, the most promising of Spain's Generals has been recalled in practical disgrace and is succeeded by one who is reported to come with threats of blood and fire. It is evident that a crisis is approaching in Cuban affairs, and if the Islanders can defeat the new General as they did the old one their right to independence will not be doubted. Shall we at this juncture add what we can to the efficiency and resources of the rebellion? This question is to be considered not on the petty basis of inconvenience and loss to a few of our citizens in Cuba, nor with reference to the fact that interference with the growth of sugar compels us to pay a higher price for that article, nor because the revolution disturbs our import of iron and manganese ores from mines in Cuba owned by Americans. Even trade-loving England did not pretend that the more serious irregularities in the cotton business and the real distress that they occasioned to English mill operatives were a sufficient reason for diplomatic action in 1861 and certainly Spain was not affected in the least at that time by such considerations.

The recognition of the Confederate States was a distinctly unfriendly act, a strategic move in the great contest of nations, taken in the hope that it would help to destroy a growing and rival power. In the present case there is no doubt that the interest of the United States is to see Spanish domination over islands of this continent "cease and determine," as the lawyers say. In their struggle for independence the Cuban patriots are fighting the great battle for the independence of this continent and upon legitimate grounds of national policy they deserve to receive every indulgence which we can accord them. So far we have thrown all the influence of our government into the scale with Spain, and at no small cost to the Treasury and to private citizens. We have maintained our neutrality with the unsparing recognition of its obligations which is our wont, but in spite of the undoubted great benefit of our course to Spain the revolution has made steady headway until it stands in a position that will support a demand for recognition if one is made.

Because our action must be governed solely by a consideration of our own great interests in the outcome of this struggle we have to take into account the further question of expediency. If recognition will help the Cuban cause let us grant to the Cubans belligerent rights; if this will embarrass the revolutionary government let us refrain. Hitherto our course has been directed by friendliness to Spain, but we have done enough for that power and now our action should be controlled by friendliness to Cuba.

No man can say whether this rebellion will succeed or not. There can be no doubt that if this one does not an-

other will, and this consideration, too, should be taken into account, not only by our government, but by Spain, which would do well to negotiate while it is still possible to rescue something from the wreck caused not by misgovernment alone, but by the irrepressible determination of most inhabitants of this continent to be free from foreign control.

It may be worth while to point out that the difficulties and disasters experienced by Spain are an illustration and a thorough justification of American feeling on this subject. The small area of the field of operations, its isolation, the limited population, the poverty of the rebels and their miserable armament, their lack of a Navy, however poor, and the comparative wealth of Spain in all these things, besides her command of all the shipyards of the world for construction and of the great channels of financial supply for the sinews of war, the sympathy she enjoys in Europe, the official support which other governments are bound to give her and the freedom from other wars which enables her to exert her whole power in Cuba—all these are powerful reasons for looking upon revolution in Cuba as a predestined failure. In spite of these sharp contrasts Spain finds the difficulties of warfare at 3,000 miles' distance almost too great for her powers. In this fact there is a lesson that every European government would do well to take to heart. Whatever our own sufferings may be (and in the revolution we had whole bodies of men, regimental in numbers, who lay for months in camp and went into action stark naked), we can make a war terribly costly to a European antagonist. If our neighbors across the water desire to retain what power remains to them here they need to revise in a fundamental manner their dealings with the established governments of this continent, and especially with the United States, the strongest of them.

From W. H. Allen & Co., Ltd., London, we receive the second edition of "Essays on Naval Defense by Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb, Author of 'Naval Warfare,' Gold Medalist, Royal United Service Institution, and Lecturer on Naval Strategy and Tactics in the Royal Naval College at Greenwich." It is a series of essays published from 1871 to 1889, and the author's inductive conclusions at that time have been justified by such later experience as we have thus far had. One chapter reproduces the author's naval prize essay on "Great Britain's Maritime Power" and another on "Imperial Defense" is reprinted from Lord Brassey's "Naval Annual" of 1888-9. One of his earlier conclusions Admiral Colomb now finds occasion to revise. He says: "In reference to the effect of torpedoes, the author's opinions are undergoing modification. It may remain true that no description of torpedo will greatly alter the tactics of gun-ships as against gun-ships, but the immense speed which is gained in very small ships by the abandonment of guns and armor must presently have an extraordinary effect in bringing forward the torpedo and throwing back the gun. That a revolution is close at hand, which the naval world as yet takes no notice of, seems to be proven by the use of the inductive method. It will probably be no long time before naval opinion awakens; but it is not easy to assign limits to the area that will be covered by the revolution when it once begins." In his preface the author presents a parallel between his inductive conclusions of years ago and the facts concerning the Yalu fight as presented in the "Times," and says: "Clearing the nature of the battle from side issues, we may say that it was a trial of strength between two tactical formations—the 'line abreast,' which is the military phrase adopted by Capt. Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. N., would be 'line'; and the 'line ahead,' which is the language of the same authority, would be 'column.' . . . In my tactical studies made in 1871-2 I was driven to the conclusion that general opinion lay under profound mistake; and I ventured to declare that the line abreast was an exceedingly weak formation, which ought to succumb to the line ahead in all cases where things are otherwise equal." This volume, with his other publications, show that Admiral Colomb is not only an interesting writer, but a sound critic of naval matters.

The "Veteran Corps of Artillery, Military Society of the War of 1812," announce that they have adopted a uniform, and that the contractors selected for the coat and waistcoat (to be worn with the black trousers of the usual civilian dress suit) are Boylan & Co., 34 Howard street, and for the hat and equipments, Ridabock & Co., 141 Grand street. The prices agreed upon are: Coat complete, \$30; waistcoat, \$5; hat, \$5.50; silk sash, \$5; belt and plate, 75 cents; sword, price to be announced later. The design for the hat has not yet been approved and further designs are to be ready at the annual dinner of the society and corps on the 16th of February. We would suggest as an appropriate design the Benj. Harrison hat, as represented in the illustrations published by papers that have had so much to say about his grandfather's hat. The committee on uniform report that "it has been the aim of the committee to design a uniform which, while not too archaic, still preserves the distinctive feature of that worn by our troops in the war of 1812, and it is believed that this object has been accomplished." The picture presented by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and other gentlemen of sobriety and reputation marching down Broadway as representatives of the war of 1812 in a uniform which is just archaic enough, and not too archaic, will be one to excite the unholy sentiments of envy and jealousy in the breasts of the members of the Old Guard and other organizations, and it ought not to be allowed. So far as we know, this is the only one of the historical societies

that has adopted a uniform, and it is fortunate that the use of the uniform is permissive and not mandatory, for there are some members of the society who object to wearing uniforms that their grandfathers earned for them.

Count Tolstoi has returned to a favorite theme, corporal punishment, and expresses himself vigorously against the practice in an article in the "Berjhevoy Vremestny." Among other things the Count recalls an anecdote of the year '20, which he has from a friend who was the brother of the chief actor. It seems that at a time when corporal punishment was in general use in the Russian Army the officers of the Somenofsky regiment voluntarily agreed to discontinue it. A crucial case was not long in putting in an appearance in the person of a soldier, as it seemed, incorrigibly addicted to drunkenness and theft. The matter finally came before the chief, who was committed to the policy of moral suasion. His colleagues laughingly assured him that the culprit in question would force him to make an exception to his general rule. The experiment was tried, once ineffectually and then, on a repetition of the offense, a second time. The man was summoned before his chief, who forthwith addressed him in these terms, as reported by Count Tolstoi: "By acting in this wise you harm only yourself; if, however, you try to do better you will see the good effect of it. I therefore beg you not to repeat this folly in the future." The man, adds the writer in conclusion, "was so impressed by this novel treatment that he completely changed his habits and became a model soldier." In commenting on Count Tolstoi's article the "Novosty," while disclaiming any intention to discuss the general question, notes that the instinct to redress certain kinds of grievances with any handy percussive weapon is inbred, and clinches the argument by asking, "If a cabbie or a porter lips me, will I call him out, or carry him before a justice of the peace? No! I simply 'give him one in the face, or on the snuff-box. That is the way I relieve my mind."

The article of Rear Adm. S. B. Luce, U. S. N., in the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute," of which we spoke last week, is entitled "As to Navy Yards and Their Defense." In it Adm. Luce gives two extracts from reports of former Secretaries just to show how for one hundred years the Executive has been urging Congress to build up a Navy proportioned to our needs and Congress always hanging back until too late. Relatively we are not as strong to-day as we were fifty years ago. There is another curious fact cited by the Admiral. In 1800 the naval expenditures were 0.29 of the total expenditures of the United States and 65 cents for each unit of population. In 1850 the naval expenditures were 0.15 of the total expenditures and 34 cents for each unit of population. In 1894 the naval expenditures were 0.072 of the total and 49 cents for each unit of population, not as much as in 1800, assuming the population up to date to be 65,000,000. In fact, we do not now nor have we ever taken our Navy very seriously.

The composition of the board appointed this week to report upon sites in New York Harbor most suitable for range stations, etc., in connection with the whole system of batteries, insures a thorough and practical consideration of the subject. The president of the board is the valuable and progressive officer Col. G. L. Gillespie, of the Corps of Engineers. The other members are Lieut. Cols. A. C. M. Pennington and John I. Rodgers, of the artillery, the former the present Artillery Inspector of the Department of the East, and the latter lately arrived at Fort Schuyler from the Pacific coast, where he was for some years Artillery Inspector of the Department of California. Both are among our foremost artillerymen, heavy or light. Maj. H. M. Adams and Capt. T. A. Bingham, of the Corps of Engineers, come next both officers of high ability, and the recorder is Capt. F. E. Hobbs, of the Ordnance Department, a bright and energetic officer, whose first four years of service were in the artillery arm.

The Regular Army Veteran Fife and Drum Corps, Chicago, have issued a circular protesting against doing away with the fife and drum in the United States service at the present day by the officers of regimental organizations by substituting the bugle in lieu of the time-honored instruments of patriotic service, and expressing the opinion that it is an "injustice to the memory of our patriotic sires, and to the veterans of 1861" who rendered the only truly patriotic music during the march and while in camps throughout the memorable campaigns of the strife in defense of our homes, our flag and our liberty." In the abolition of these instruments, says the circular, a great injustice is placed upon a time-honored adjunct of the military contingent.

If the Armenian resolutions which passed both Houses of Congress by such large majorities mean anything at all they mean a powerful Navy. If the North Atlantic fleet should be sent to the Mediterranean, which hardly seems possible, we would have to have another fleet ready for a difficulty with Spain which might occur at any time. It seems to us the insurrection there is not its climax. However it may end the possibilities of friction with Spain in Cuban waters is far from removed. So we must keep a good naval force in home waters ready to move at a moment's notice. We may therefore jump from 25 line-of-battleships to 30 at once—even 40.

Experiments are being made in France with a new rifle fired with compressed air. Such experiments have met with little success in England and America. It is reported that this new rifle has proved satisfactory in the preliminary tests.

From London comes the report that Lord Salisbury discovers that we are in possession of 3,000,000 acres opposite Prince of Wales Island, which is of high strategic commercial value and which the United States has acquired since buying Alaska.

In answer to a suggestion that there were not enough condemned cannon to meet the demand of G. A. R. posts Mr. Brewster said in the House, with reference to the posts he was canvassing for: "If all are worthy as these posts are I think we can afford to manufacture condemned cannon for the G. A. R. posts of the country."

A correspondent at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., says: "At a recent meeting of the infantry officers of this post there was expressed a unanimous opinion in favor of a bill that would increase the efficiency of the infantry by providing for three battalions to a regiment, each battalion to consist of four companies, and the present number of regiments not to be diminished. Both the Cummings bill (H. R. 3,130) and the Fort Leavenworth bill were heartily approved of."

In his February installment of the Life of Napoleon in the "Century" Professor Sloane tells us that during the conference of the two emperors and the King of Prussia in the afternoon the King, with his staff, was generally invited to join their cavalcade for a ride. The Emperor of the French gave a malicious account of those jaunts in later years. Himself a fearless horseman, he spurred his charger to full speed, and the Czar followed with glee, while the King, as timid in the saddle as in the cabinet, pounced and bounced, often knocking Napoleon's arms with his elbows.

Rear Adm. F. V. McNair, U. S. N., commanding the Asiatic station, under date of Dec. 2, 1895, on board his flagship Olympia at Yokohama, announces his staff as follows: Personal staff—Lieut. L. L. Reamer, U. S. N., flag Lieutenant; Ensign George Wood Logan, U. S. N., flag secretary; Ensign J. S. Doddridge, U. S. N., aid. General staff—Chief Engr. George J. Burnap, U. S. N., fleet Engr.; Med. Insp. Joseph G. Ayers, U. S. N., fleet Surgeon; Paymr. Albert W. Bacon, U. S. N., fleet Paymaster; Capt. William P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., fleet marine officer. All squadron orders and regulations now in force will so continue until otherwise ordered.

The House of Representatives has passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint ex-Naval Cadets John P. J. Ryan, John R. Morris and Chester Wells to be Assistant Engineers in the Navy. These three young men were in the line division of the last class of cadets graduated from the academy. There were not enough vacancies for them in the line and they took a special examination for the Engineer Corps, but failed to pass. The resolution, which has been passed by the House, was suggested by the Secretary of the Navy and it is proposed to put the young men through a course of special instruction in engineering.

The Navy Department is considering what kind of boilers and how many to give to the Atlanta, which is to be repaired at the New York Navy Yard. The officials desire to make of her a thoroughly modern ship. The proposition meeting with the most favor is to supply the ship with two Scotch and four Babcock and Wilcox boilers, which will permit the development of 4,000 horsepower. The cost of the new machinery would reach about \$250,000. The authorities are also desirous of equipping the Atlanta with twin screws. In case this proposition is adopted, the hull of the ship will have to be altered and the cost of the changes with the new machinery will approximate, it is estimated, in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

One of the speakers at the recent National Editorial Convention at St. Augustine said, in the course of his address: "Of our past there are many relics left. Among them all the sea wall will afford you pleasure. Old Fort San Marco will be a joy to you. A rather ill-natured old gentleman told me eleven years ago that the Government built the sea wall for no earthly reason but to afford the officers at the garrison a pleasant means for courting the native beauties. We hope that you, gentlemen, will do your best while here to carry out the benign purpose of the Government. It is said that when the King of Spain examined the accounts of cost in building Fort San Marco, he remarked that 'its walls and bastions must have been built of silver dollars.' It is not a record, but he doubtless added, 'on a gold basis.' He would not have forgotten both metals."

A Smyrna correspondent of the London "Standard" reports that the Turkish Navy has been suffered to go to decay because of the fright the Sultan received on the occasion of the mutiny of a body of Turkish sailors on board a transport. They had not received their pay, and various high officials were dispatched to parley with the mutineers, but they insisted on seeing the Minister, and when he at last appeared they said that they knew the Sultan had given the money to pay them, but that they had not received it, and they would not budge until they did. No arguments were of any avail, and the money had to be sent for and distributed, after which the men weighed anchor with a cheer and gave up the ship again. The Sultan, however, reflected that what a transport had done peaceably a heavily-armed man-of-war might do with evil intent, and, calling Hassan Pacha to him, he declared that he wanted no more Navy.

Lieut. W. H. Beehler, of the Naval Hydrographic Office, attributes the running ashore of the St. Paul and the British ship Foyle, and the narrow escape of other vessels, to the retardation of the Gulf Stream, which must hereafter be seriously taken into account when storm conditions prevail in the North Atlantic. It is well known that a variation of two inches in the barometer's height means one pound difference in atmospheric pressure on the square inch. Roughly taking the Gulf area at 1,000 square miles, this difference of one pound in the square inch amounts to over 2,000,000,000 tons, which undoubtedly retarded the stream to a considerable degree. With the condition of last week reversed, a "low" being over the Atlantic and a "high" over the Gulf, the stream would be vastly accelerated, and vessels bound for New York would be forced northward on the Nova Scotia or New England coast. When sights of the sun are possible, commanders of vessels could under these circumstances alter their course, but at present in foggy weather their only remedy is to stop until able to get their exact location.

In his article on Nelson at Cape Vincent, in the "Century" for February, Capt. Mahan tells this story: "At

6:30, it being then daylight, the leading British ship, the Culloden, seventy-four, reported five sail to the southward and westward, and a small sloop of war was sent ahead to reconnoiter, the fleet proceeding under moderate canvas. As it advanced, and more and more enemies loomed up out of the haze, the customary reports succeeded one another in monotonous yet somewhat exciting rotation. 'There are eight sail of the line, Sir John.' 'Very well, sir.' 'There are twenty sail of the line, Sir John.' 'Very well, sir.' 'There are twenty-five sail of the line, Sir John.' 'Very well, sir.' The Admiral had by this time been joined by Capt. Hallowell, an officer of very distinguished merit, but of eccentric character. His ship had been lost during his temporary absence on other duty, two months before, and he was now present only as a passenger. When the final report of twenty-seven ships was made, the Admiral's chief of staff ventured a remonstrance on the inequality of force. 'Enough of that, sir,' retorted the Admiral. 'If there are fifty sail, I will go through them.' Jervis was not a man with whom liberties could well be taken, but Hallowell was not to be restrained. 'That's right, Sir John' cried he, patting him on the back; 'and, by —, we'll give them a d—d good licking!'"

The Secretary of War has replied to the Senate resolution asking for information regarding the expenditure of the appropriation for pneumatic dynamite guns and inquiring whether it would be possible to establish a battery of those guns at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, by transmitting reports from the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance on the subject. Gen. Craighill advises against a battery at Fort Warren, saying it is not one of the places where such guns should be placed. Gen. Flagler reports that after paying for the pneumatic guns and projectiles already ordered he has \$234,315 as an unexpended balance under the act approved Sept. 22, 1888. He says: "The Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Co. has offered to construct at Fort Warren or elsewhere a plant of two pneumatic guns, with all apparatus, accessories, etc., for the sum of \$200,000. Whether it would be desirable to establish this plant at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, or elsewhere, is now being considered by the Chief of Engineers in connection with the general and torpedo defense of harbors. Although the resolution does not call for it, I think it may be well to state for the information of the Senate that the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1880, appropriated the additional sum of \$187,500 for a group of three pneumatic dynamite guns, complete, with carriages, machinery for mounting, etc., to be mounted on the Pacific coast, and that these guns, etc., have been procured, inspected, accepted and paid for."

The "Evening Sun" presents a discouraging picture of Canadian possibilities for war. Since confederation they have expended on their military establishment a sum just short of \$30,000,000. What they have to show for it makes a somewhat remarkable exhibit. Their artillery arm possesses as its total equipment 83 nine-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns, a weapon as obsolete as a Queen Anne flintlock. These are distributed to nineteen field batteries at the rate of four guns each, instead of the six contemplated by their organization. There are no spare guns nor even gun wheels nearer than Woolwich. There is no gun factory of any kind in the Dominion. In the event of modern guns being acquired the men have still to be trained to use them. Of Maxim guns, we gather that the Dominion militia possesses none at all. The discarded Martini-Henry single-loaders are being sent out from England to arm the Canadian militia, numbering between 25,000 and 30,000. But the Dominion for the past few years has yielded to indulgence in boodle—quite an orgy, according to their limited means, of public works that never had any prospect of being productive; the appropriations for which have been appropriated by her public men and diverted for party uses with a light-heartedness that has been truly engaging. Taxation has reached a point that neither political party dares to overpass. The net result is that Canada, which could easily, no doubt, muster 150,000 men for self-defense, is disabled for the time being from making the appropriations needful properly to prepare any of them for that duty.

Rear Adm. C. C. Carpenter will be retired for age on the 28th of this month, and in anticipation of his withdrawal from active duty he was relieved a couple of months ago from the command of the Asiatic station, where he has distinguished himself by good judgment in the handling of the delicate work connected with the protection of American interests during and after the China-Japan war. Rear Adm. Carpenter reached the grade he now holds on Nov. 11, 1894. On the retirement of Rear Adm. Carpenter Commo. T. O. Selfridge will be promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral. This will give the naval service of the United States two Rear Adm. Selfridges—father and son. Rear Adm. Selfridge, retired, is still a hale hearty old gentleman. His son is now in command of the European station, and will remain so when he is promoted until his tour of duty expires. Capt. Allan V. Reed, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, will be promoted to the vacancy in the Commodore's list resulting from Commo. Selfridge's elevation to the next grade. Comdr. Francis A. Cook, principal assistant to Adm. Ramsay, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will enter the Captain's grade, vice Capt. Reed, promoted. Comdr. Cook is regarded as one of the most brilliant officers in the service, and his promotion will be a subject of much congratulation among his friends. He has an excellent record, and his advice on important matters is always relied upon by his superiors.

The "Berkshire Bohemian" has an enthusiastic article on U. S. marines in the "North Adams Transcript" of Jan. 16. He says: "Did you know that the United States marines are the finest lot of military or naval men in the world? Well, I have it direct from one of the best authorities that they are; a naval surgeon who was with the famous Greely relief expedition, a friend of a brother of mine. It is seldom that a naval officer has anything good to say of one connected with the military department, and vice versa, and as for marines, even land lubbers and the most un military of men have been accustomed to have their fling at the marines. 'Tell it to the marines.' The navy surgeon mentioned, with his natural prejudice against the marine service, says he has seen all the famous bodies of military and naval men of the world and that the finest of them all are the United States marines, first in the character, physical ability and general appearance of the men, the perfection of their discipline and drill and in their all round fighting qualities. But to see the marines go out from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for business is the time to see them at their best. I saw them starting out once on an expedition sent down to the isthmus where Uncle Sam's help was needed a few years ago. The threatened trouble seemed serious and it appeared trifling with the situation and with men's lives to see the little handful of

men, apparently not over 150, start out to quell a mob of unknown strength and with a broad expanse of water separating the marines from all friendly help. But our government knew its men."

The nomination of Col. J. J. Coppinger to be a Brigadier General, which was suspended for so long a time in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, was finally confirmed by the Senate on Saturday last. As has already been stated in the "Journal," the report of the Committee on Military Affairs was unanimous in favor of the confirmation, and the only reason why action by the Senate was not secured at an earlier day was that practically the entire time after the report of the committee had been made was devoted to the discussion of the financial measure until it was disposed of last Saturday. As soon as it was out of the way Senator Hawley, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved an executive session, which was ordered and the case of Gen. Coppinger was at once taken up. Senators Burrows, Gear, Perkins, Teller, Pettigrew, Squire and Wilson made speeches in opposition to the nomination, urging principally the delay of the General in becoming a citizen of the United States and criticizing the President for passing over so many senior officers in selecting him. The confirmation of the nomination was urged in speeches by Senators Hawley, Bate and Palmer, all members of the Committee on Military Affairs, who told the Senate of the results of the inquiry the committee had made into the opposition against Gen. Coppinger which had led to the unanimous report in favor of confirmation. The vote by which the nomination was confirmed was decisive—44 Senators having voted for confirmation and but 17 against. The confirmation of this nomination was followed by the confirmation of all the infantry nominations which had been made since the beginning of the session of Congress, and of the nominations of cadets to be 2d Lieutenants and Additional 2d Lieutenants.

The New York "Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 2, has a long description of the Congressional library building erected under the supervision of Gen. Casey, of the Corps of Engineers. In this article we are told that "in 1892 the exterior of the building had been carried far toward completion, the roof was on, the dome had been erected, all the walls inside and out had been built, and in a purely structural sense the library was finished. It still needed a vast amount of work, however, in the preparation of designs for the marble work, the floors, the ceilings, the doorways and similar details within the walls. At this time the architectural supervision of the work was put into the hands of Mr. E. P. Casey, and he inaugurated a remarkable regime. He provided drawings for wood and marble carving, for coffered plaster ceilings, for tile floors, for mosaic floors and ceilings, and wherever he handled these things he worked in a graceful style, placing conventional ornament of beauty in a thousand places where it would ordinarily have been made trashy and vulgar, according to the usual habit of the Government office. In this respect alone the library is an epoch-making structure. It is throughout in good taste. One walks through noble corridors and rooms, the former sheathed with marble, the latter with wood, and notes that in every case the moldings are refined, the carved ornament is applied with reserve and in itself is charming. Mr. Spofford, the librarian, replied the other day, when asked about the material in the building, that there was more marble in it than in any other building in America. A great deal of this marble is carved, and in places like the main vestibule there is a wealth of admirable ornament, giving an impression of richness and artistic beauty which is none the less lasting because the place is filled with scaffolds and one must be content with glimpses of the work. Those glimpses are usually gratifying, and while the balustrade of the main staircase may be somewhat disappointing, one finds in the same hall, in the spandrels of the arch over the entrance to the reading room, two figures by Mr. Olin Warner which give the spectator unqualified delight. Mr. Casey's aim has been to scatter a band of the best painters and sculptors in the country through the library, and the result is that there are found all over the building works which arrest the eye for their own sake, after they have proven their value as parts of the decorative whole."

In a letter addressed to the "Oregonian" Col. Thomas M. Anderson says: "In an address before the Chautauqua Association at Gladstone Park last July I called attention to the fact that the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine was a natural sequence of the declared policy of the so-called Holy Alliance. As that combination of despotic legitimacy has long since broken up, it would seem that the Monroe Doctrine might be relegated to the limbo of past political expedients. It has not been, and, on the contrary, it has gone through an evolution, and taken a new form. With a longer experience and greater strength, we are taking a broader view and making a bolder assertion of our international relations. First, from a frankly avowed self-interest, and secondly, upon the now acknowledged right of racial autonomy or popular sovereignty. It is the boast of French historians that their country alone, among the nations, has waged purely disinterested warfare for the rights of humanity. Will we never share that honor? Will we never have the courage or the disinterestedness to champion the cause of liberty? We have restricted our pretensions to this continent. And here, too, must it be a mere barren idealism? The people of the United States are not famous for unanimity of opinion, but they are nearly agreed that a period should be put to European power and possessions on the American continents. No argument is needed to convince the average American of this, for he has been raised in the belief and has a fighting faith in the doctrine. But a decent regard for the opinions of mankind requires us to have a justification for our faith. That we may argue with some degree of consistency we should have an agreed statement of facts." As a move in this direction, he recalls a few historical incidents, important to remember in this connection. These show that four out of the five members of the Holy Alliance formed to prevent representative government, and whose action prompted the policy of President Monroe, now have representative government. That issue is, therefore, a dead issue. The only question left is that of the colonization. The burning question is to the extension of colonies already established and the maintenance in this hemisphere of the European doctrine that each race has a right to a distinctive autonomy. Concluding, Col. Anderson says: "A contest with our British brothers is not our seeking. They should find room for a reasonable amount of expansion in Asia, Africa and Oceania without claiming America as well. Is the conflict irrepressible? It need not be with them if they will recognize the fact that a kindred race should be conceded kindred rights. But there is an inevitable conflict coming in the fullness of time, in which Britain must be for us or against us. If Europe must be Cossack or republican, the world must ultimately make its choice between anarchy and representative rule."

The Engineers' Club of New York have chosen as their president Chief Engr. Charles H. Loring, U. S. N., late Engineer in Chief, United States Navy, and as trustee Passed Asst. Engr. John C. Kafer, U. S. N. The club has shown wisdom in these selections, and the Navy will feel honored by their preference. Chief Engr. Loring is a most courteous and agreeable gentleman, as well as an able engineer, and he will make an admirable presiding officer.

The Star Theater in New York, once known as Wallack's, is now the home of melodrama, and makes a strong bid for favor under the management of Walter Sanford, with a new play by C. T. Dazey, called "The War of Wealth," which will be put on for an indefinite period Monday, Feb. 10, by Manager Jacob Litt, one of the most successful producers of melodrama in this country.

The St. Petersburg "Novosty" is authority for the statement that the members of the Warsaw military district have subscribed a fund of 3,200 roubles, the income of which is to be awarded as a prize to the best work on military science written in the Russian language by a Russian subject. The prize is to be awarded annually, and is to be known by the name of the late Lieut. Gen. D. S. Naglovsky. The Nicholas Academy of the General Staff is the custodian of the fund.

The Hamilton (Ont.) "Spectator," criticising an Ashanti dispatch which speaks of the British soldiers as coming from a "ground arms" to a "carry arms," says: "We are just a little afraid that the dispatch which contained that information was padded a trifle in New York. The British soldier does not stand at 'ground arms' in the presence of an enemy, or even on parade. The British soldier never gets the order to 'carry arms'—the American soldier does." As the American soldier no longer gets an order to "carry arms," we fear that our Canadian contemporary has been doing a little padding on its own account.

Discussing the prospect of war between England and Germany growing out of the Emperor's telegram to President Kruger, the "Novosty," of St. Petersburg, says: "The word 'war' was used only in the heat of the moment. When their minds are cooled down both countries will see the complete inexpediency of going to war over a little African colony. Perhaps in the distant future when the present relations are changed, and create new conditions, a war between England and Germany will be unavoidable. But the mere discussion of such a contingency at the present time is impossible."

Col. A. B. Coit, 14th Regt., Ohio National Guard, who was tried for the alleged murder of one of a mob who was attempting to take a prisoner from a jail, has been acquitted. Col. Coit was in command of the military at the time of the attack on the jail by the mob, which numbered some 3,000. He acted with great judgment and his action was upheld everywhere outside of Fayette County, where the trouble was. He was indicted by the grand jury of this county on the recommendation of the coroner. The prisoner, who was saved from lynching, is now serving a 20-year sentence in jail. We congratulate the jury upon their common sense and Col. Coit upon his acquittal.

The New York "Times" reports that work on the new Memorial Hall at West Point will begin April 1. The contractors have until Dec. 1, 1897, to complete the building. The location has been selected with great care, and the site is one of the finest on the Hudson's banks. It was at first proposed to use marble in the structure, but after mature consideration granite was selected. Doors of bronze, guarded on each side by large bronze griffins captured in the Mexican war, will heighten the architectural effect of the building in front. Curved driveways will lead to the main entrance. Accommodations for the lodging of visiting alumni will be a feature of the new hall. Many valuable flags and other trophies captured in war will be placed in the building. It is proposed to make it as near fireproof as possible.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" has an interesting story of an interview with Dr. Gatling, who is in his old age turning his attention to the building of heavy guns designed to use smokeless powder. He says: "My system consists in so treating the steel that when it is cast or formed into a gun the fiber of the metal will be arranged spirally. In other words, the gun is so constructed as to be free from traverse points and unequal strains, and able to withstand long and continuous firing without injury to any of its parts. To supply our Army and Navy for sea-coast defenses the United States needs at least 9,000 guns from 5 ins. up to 18 ins." We observe that Dr. Gatling is reported as saying that he once called at the Patent Office to file a claim for a patent covering the screw. The official looked over his record book, and staggered Dr. Gatling by remarking that a man by the name of Ericsson had been in the day before and had secured a patent covering this very invention. As Ericsson applied for a patent for his propeller in 1837, Dr. Gatling must have been 19 years old at the time. As Ericsson was not in this country until 1839 he could not have called at our Patent Office in 1837. His patent in this country for the propeller was taken out by Francis B. Ogden. He first designed it in 1835, after experiments beginning in 1833, when Gatling was fifteen years old, or earlier.

During the year 1861, that is, from April 12, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1861, the United States appropriated \$44,689,245 for small arms purchased and contracted for as follows:

Muskets, purchased, American.....	230,553
Muskets, purchased, foreign.....	5,604
Muskets contracted for, American.....	1,211,100
Muskets contracted for, foreign.....	692,700
Carbines purchased, American.....	10,254
Carbines purchased, foreign.....	4,026
Carbines contracted for, American.....	56,440
Carbines contracted for, foreign.....	16,000
Sabers and swords purchased, foreign.....	63,718
Sabers and swords contracted for, American.....	85,500
Sabers and swords contracted for, foreign.....	57,000
Revolvers purchased, American.....	7,809
Revolvers purchased, foreign.....	11,613
Revolvers contracted for, foreign.....	74,500
Grand total:	
Muskets.....	2,139,957
Carbines.....	86,720
Revolvers.....	84,922
Sabers and swords.....	206,218

The muskets purchased averaged \$16 a piece and more than one-third of them were old smooth bores. The muskets contracted for were all rifles and averaged \$19 each; the revolvers averaged \$18 each, some of them costing as high as \$30 each.

In an article on "Terrain as Affecting Military Operations," the London "United Service Gazette" speaks in

very complimentary terms of the article on this subject by Capt. John C. Gresham, 7th U. S. Cav., published in the January number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution." It says: "In the United States of America increased attention has been attracted to its importance, if we may judge from a recent able paper by an officer of that country. The most important of all operations are, as the writer properly declares, marches, as on them depend the success of all strategic or tactical combinations. When roads are good the rate of march for all arms is well known, and for an army corps is about fourteen miles per day. But deep mud or steep slopes will defeat all calculations. After Ligny, Napoleon marched toward Brussels on the smooth hard high-ways of the country; but Grouchy, pursuing Blücher, followed the ordinary country roads, which the heavy rains made almost impassable. At the end of the day Napoleon bivouacked at Waterloo, having marched seventeen miles, while Grouchy spent the night only four miles from Ligny. The effect of terrain is, in fact, to be traced in all military history, and Capt. Gresham gives several interesting illustrations from the American Civil War."

In the course of an extended review of the military operations of the past year our St. Petersburg exchange "Novosty" observes that "if the Japanese-Chinese war supplies a new proof that victory belongs more to courage, determination and art, that military strength depends more on intellectual than on material strength, the campaigns of the past year do still more deepen the doubt as to the utility of the much-vaunted institution of an 'armed populace,' and the talent of their leaders. The Anglo-Indian veterans alone fulfilled with distinction the duties laid upon them, whereas the young soldiers of France, Italy and Spain did not show themselves pre-eminent in the demands made of them. They succumbed to the rigors of climate, sickness, and the hardships of campaign life, to the trials of actual war to which they were not accustomed. Of the 18,000 men numbered in the French expedition only 2,000 reached Tananariva, and they, thanks only to the almost complete absence of opposition; the 80,000 men of the Spanish Army have not been able, up to the present, to cope with 27,000 insurgents, but actually find themselves in a critical position; the Italian troops were overcome by the Abyssinians in consequence of the bad organization of the service. Numerous military events of the past year present the troops and their leaders in a very unfavorable light, and once more the fragility of the costly weapon of an 'armed people,' prepared with such sacrifices, is revealed with alarming clearness."

"The peculiar character of the colonial theaters of war do not permit of these facts being regarded as exceptional, for the character of the troops is one and the same irrespective of the scene of war. Besides, in the European theaters of war the Armies will be confronted, not by Hovas, or Abyssinians, or Cuban insurgents, but by numerous and organized forces, by the hardships incident to a protracted campaign, to a struggle extending over several years, to camp life, to winter's frosts and summer's heats, supplemented by hunger—in such circumstances it is doubtful if they would not succumb to the burdens of the campaign. If to these is added the horror of the engagement, with the present number and perfection of firearms, an idea may be gained of the severity of the demands which the great European war of the future will make on the constitutions and minds of the 'armed populace.'" Having noted these facts, the "Novosty" proceeds to show that, owing in part to the manifest lessons of experience, and partly to the necessities of economy forced upon the European governments by the disorganization of the finances, "the practical idea of an effective fighting force, at one time overwhelmed by a mass of theoretical considerations, is asserting itself. A strong current has set in favor of selecting from the general mass of citizens under arms a fighting Army, which is kept constantly ready for the campaign, is concentrated on the actual theaters of military activity, and to which is intrusted the solution of the fundamental military problem, viz., the subjection of the enemies' forces. To the reserves, on the other hand, is confided the occupation of the conquered country."

Of the Cummings bill the Kansas City "Times" says: "The plan proposed is spoken of by officers as one of the best yet brought forward, and many had hoped that nothing would be done to prevent its passage. One of the good features about the measure is that it does not attempt to do too much." The New York "Tribune" says: "The Cummings bill seems to meet with most earnest approval of the people of the Army. It embodies many reforms and gives the Army some hope for the future. The bill is not to make a thorough reorganization of the Army, but it is, principally, an attempt to unite all interests upon a simple proposition for increasing the Army, concerning which there can be no difference of opinion." A cavalry officer says in a letter to the editor of the "Journal": "The perennial crop of Army reorganization bills seems to be as luxurious and variegated, and, I might say, picturesque, as ever, notwithstanding the gag paragraph of the new regulations to limit all Army information to Congress to that furnished by a transient Secretary, who is furnished all he knows about the wants of the service by one or two at his elbow. Some have a craze to give all arms of the service the same organization—about as sensible as giving all patients the same medical treatment, or all branches of the service the same arms. The riots demonstrated the superiority of the cavalry for such work. So if there is to be a material increase in the Army, the cavalry should have a due portion of it. If not, all the cavalry wants is to be severely let alone. Some not only want an increase of their own arm, but seem to be as anxious to hurt some other branch. Of all the bills I have seen, Mr. Cummings' seems to be preferable."

The report of the court of inquiry which recently investigated the engineering department of the New York Navy Yard vindicates the officers and subordinates against whom charges were filed. The report of the court, Commo. Phythian, president, states that there was no evidence substantiating the charges preferred. Secretary Herbert is preparing an order as a result of investigations which will not only affect the Brooklyn yard, but will be enforced at all other yards. The court found that the foreman and quartermaster in the steam engineering department on several occasions failed to check their time upon arrival at work in the morning. The Department is convinced that the same practice prevails at Navy Yards elsewhere and, in fact, in other departments of the Brooklyn yard. The Secretary's proposed order directs hereafter that the regulation in this connection be enforced in future and charges the chief of department to see that it is carried out. The chief of department will also, under the Secretary's proposed order, pass upon the question of extra time by the foreman and his statement before it can be placed in force will have to be revised by the commandant of the yard.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "The ordnance authorities have at last, and none too

soon, come to the conclusion that the Metford system of rifling must be abandoned. It seems a pity, in the interests of the British taxpayer, that a little more foresight was not used before issuing this condemned rifle to almost the whole Army, and incurring a proportionate amount of expenditure. Now, however, after a prodigious number of testing operations, which proved that the Lee-Metford was, par excellence, the rifle of the century, it has been satisfactorily shown that the rifling is all wrong, and that a more durable groove is required for a service weapon. And so the Lee-Metford is dead, and the Lee-Enfield, Martini-Enfield, so called from the new rifling having been perfected at the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield, are the arms of the future."

One of the three English officers who joined Jameson's force, finding himself a prisoner in the gaol at Pretoria after the collapse of the ill-fated expedition, telegraphed home, asking for an extension of leave.

The impression is growing stronger at the War Department that Secretary Lamont will make no recommendations to Congress regarding the numerous bills which have been introduced providing for the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General in behalf of Gen. Miles. The Secretary, it is known, has given consideration to the matter, and his failure to act before now has given rise to a great deal of comment. Even if the Secretary fails to indorse any of the measures, it is likely that the Military Committee of both houses will favorably report a bill or resolution in Gen. Miles' interest. Once on the calendar, there is good reason to believe that it will pass at this session, and there is equally good reason to believe that it will be approved by the President.

WHAT AN AMERICAN GUNBOAT DID.

The "Examiner," the representative of the powerful denomination of Baptists, says: "Moral influence is good, but it is also a good thing to have something material behind it. A missionary who recently arrived in this country, from Turkey in Asia, mentioned to the writer the following experience. Of course, we suppress all names and places, from a regard to his safety, and that of his associates."

"I left," he said, "the town of — in the morning. In the afternoon of that day it was attacked by the Kurds, and several hundred of the inhabitants were slaughtered. When I reached the seaport, intending to take the steamer on the way to America, I was told by the local authority that I could not have a permit to embark, for he was commanded to detain a person answering to my description until further orders. I explained to him the necessity of my taking the steamer and the great inconvenience of delay. He expressed his regret, but declared his inability to allow me to proceed. Presently the steamer sailed without me, and I had to wait another week."

"Day after day passed, bringing only politeness and promises. The Consul telegraphed to Constantinople, but the telegram had to pass through the hands of the government, and my name was purposely so muddled that the Minister could only telegraph back, 'I have received your communication, but cannot make out to whom it refers.' At last the Consul managed to get word to the commander of the gunboat, which was lying about sixty miles off. Next morning, looking out on the Mediterranean, I saw the smoke of an approaching steamer. As it came nearer, I said to myself, 'Why that looks like one of the White Squadron.' Presently I saw at her fore-peak the Stars and Stripes. She anchored in the port, and the commander called on the local authority, and said to him, 'I have come to inquire into the case of Mr. —.' The local magistrate, with great urbanity, said, 'Oh, that is all right. His papers are in order, and he can go at any time.' The commander replied, 'I am very glad of it, for otherwise I should have been compelled to demand him.'"

"The United States is, in the providence of God, so endowed with resources and intelligence as to give her the pre-eminence among the nations. It is worth while for her to consider whether this is merely that she may rejoice in her supremacy, or whether this primacy carries along with it any responsibility for the welfare of other nations. Mr. James Bryce says, in the December 'Century,' and his words are worthy of special attention. 'America has missionaries in many parts of Turkey, whom, and whose churches, she is entitled to protect, and she has the enormous advantage of being obviously disinterested in all Mediterranean operations, having nothing to gain for herself. . . . The appearance of her gunboats off Turkish ports has, before now, had a wholesome effect on Turkish minds, and these gunboats would do well to appear promptly wherever the rights of our citizens or their educational establishments are threatened.'"

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

The leading social feature of the season was the regimental ball given by the Colonel, staff and officers of the 21st Inf. on Jan. 30 last. It was an elaborate entertainment and in every respect a brilliant success. The Administration Building, where it was held, is especially well adapted to a function of this kind, and with its mass of tasteful decorations presented a picturesque appearance. The stairways were a forest of evergreen, the spacious hallways, by means of screens, settees and rugs, had been transformed into numerous lovers' nooks, and "spoony" corners, and the hop room itself was a mass of artistically and effectively arranged flags, standards, streamers, festoons of evergreens, equipments of tropical and hothouse plants. The guests, of whom there were about 200, began arriving soon after 9 o'clock and were received by Col. and Mrs. Horace Jewell, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. J. Lyster, Maj. J. N. Coe, and Maj. P. F. Harvey. The full regimental band, stationed in the mess hall below, discoursed a select programme of concert music during the reception. When dancing began, at 10 o'clock, the floor presented a pretty sight. The handsome toilets of the women and the bright uniforms of the officers stood out in pleasing contrast to the somber evening dress of the civilians. Music was furnished by the regimental orchestra. At midnight supper was served by Lucas, the leading caterer of Troy, who, with his cooks and waiters, had been engaged for the occasion. It was served from small tables and was no means the least enjoyable feature of the evening. Following was the menu: Creamed oysters, partridge, chicken croquettes, devilled lobster, boned turkey, game patties; cream meringues, individual ices, ice cream, fancy cakes, coffee and regimental punch.

After supper dancing was resumed and continued to early hour. Among the guests were Hon. Smith Weed, Hon. and Mrs. George S. Weed, Capt. G. A. Pond, U. S. A., Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Madden, U. S. A. (retired), Miss Madden, Gen. S. Moffitt, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Schuyler, Lieut. L. Garrett, of the Navy; John and Mrs. McLean, Miss McLean, Hon. George W. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Judge and Mrs. J. H. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. S. Woodward, the Misses Woodward, John and Mrs. D. F. Doble, Miss Shipman and Miss Baldwin of New York; Miss Draper, of Brooklyn, and others.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Gouverneur William Morris, who died at his home in New York Feb. 2, was the only son of Col. Gouverneur Morris, U. S. A., a distinguished officer in the Mexican war, who died Oct. 18, 1868.

James Betts Metcalf, banker and broker of New York City, who died Feb. 1, was a descendant of Lieut. Col. Metcalf, of the Revolutionary Army and of Judge Betts, who for forty years served on the Supreme Court bench of New York State. He was treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati and a member of the Society Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution and the Society of the War of 1812.

Sergt. A. Wagner, Signal Corps U. S. A., who died at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 29, was a soldier of long service with an excellent record. He leaves a widow and family.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Carmody, U. S. N., died on the morning of Feb. 2 at 7 A. M., in Washington, D. C. He was retired June, 1895, on account of physical disability incurred to the service. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867, and was a native of Mohawk, N. Y. He was last on duty on board the U. S. monitor Miantonomah.

Capt. Joseph Henry Hurst, U. S. A., retired, who died Jan. 24, at Rummelfeld, Pa., served gallantly during the war as Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain of Pennsylvania volunteers, was mustered out in May, 1865, and in March, 1867, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 12th U. S. Inf., receiving the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain for his gallantry at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania. He attained the grade of Captain in 1884 and was retired March 15, 1893, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

A dispatch from New Orleans reports the suicide of Gen. S. W. Westmore, one of the oldest graduates of West Point. As the only S. W. Westmore who ever graduated from the academy died in South America in 1813, this must refer to Stephen M. Westmore, who was graduated No. 34 in the class of 1827 and served in the 7th Inf. until April 19, 1846, when he resigned as Captain. He took part in the Florida war and in the military occupation of Texas. After his graduation he became Adjutant and I. G. of Louisiana and was from 1855-59 register of conveyances in New Orleans, where he resided. His native State was South Carolina. He was graduated as Stephen W. Moore. His father was Stephen Moore, a prominent banker of Charleston, and the name of Westmore was taken by his son through an act of the Legislature. He was in the 91st year of his age, having been born in 1805, and it is melancholy to think that he should have thus cut short his brief term of life. He walked down to the United States Barracks and threw himself into the Mississippi there. He was discovered by a fisherman and taken from the river alive, but died soon after of shock. This was his second attempt at suicide. He jumped into the river last December and was rescued. The suicide is attributed to his belief that he was doomed to ill health. Previous to committing suicide Gen. Westmore telegraphed to his son in New York notifying him of his intention to end his life. The Chief of Police at New Orleans was warned to watch him, but the warning came too late.

WEDDING AT FORT SNELLING.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at half-past seven, there was solemnized what was probably the prettiest military wedding that has been seen at Fort Snelling since its occupation as an Army post in the second decade of the century. The high contracting parties were Miss Josephine Palmer Hale, the only child of Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d Inf., and Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, of the same regiment, who were married at this post. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilbert, Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota. The post hall was most appropriately and artistically decorated for the occasion. The audience was a brilliant one, comprising many notable people of St. Paul, and, of course, the entire garrison, all (equally, of course) in wedding garments. Capt. Hale's company was massed at the right of the entrance, Lieut. Smith's at the left, in full uniform and side arms, and scattered through the hall the officers of the regiment made agreeable color values with the gold and white of their trappings against the Army blue. On the stage the fine band of the 3d played the wedding march from Lohengrin, and, leaning on the arm of her distinguished-looking father, came the bride, tall, stately, graceful, typically brunette, radiant with youth and happiness. Her gown was a heavy cream-white satin draped with point duchesse. The misty folds of her veil fell to the bottom of her gown. The maid of honor, Miss Bishop, of Detroit, wore white brocade, the four bridesmaids pale pink chiffon, and all carried La France roses. The groom, the best man and the ushers were in full uniform, and the groom, who is a fine looking young fellow, played his part very gallantly.

The reception was held in the commanding officer's quarters, Col. and Mrs. Page being old friends of the bride's family, and their beautiful house being the only one in the garrison capable of holding the invited guests. Here supper and punch were served, and all went, as it should have done, "Merry as a marriage bell." The table for the bridal party was laid in the library, and a delicious and beautiful sight it was. The groom cut the bride-cake with his sword, and the toasts started. There was a merry scramble for the bride's bouquet, which was caught by lovely Miss Ethel Page, of Chicago, a niece of Col. Page, and one of the bridesmaids.

The presents were numerous and very handsome. Rice, flowers and godspeed. After a visit of six weeks in New York Mr. and Mrs. Smith will return to Fort Snelling. Children of the regiment, the Old 3d wishes you well and happy! How!

UNCLE A.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

The Fort Ethan Allen combination of dramatic artists will give entertainments in Corporation Hall, Winoski, on the evenings of Feb. 20 and 21 for the benefit of the Stephen's Church. The programme is exceedingly well selected and the entertainments will prove to be successful in every respect.

Post Q. M. Sergt. John F. Schierloh and Sergt. Allen Rosenberg, Troop G, 3d Cav., were discharged on the 1st inst., having each completed a faithful service of twenty-five years. Both veterans re-enlisted and Sergt. Rosenberg has taken advantage of a four months' furlough, which he will spend in a warmer climate. He returned with pride look back to a most honorable and faithful service of a quarter of a century, full of hardships, and as Sergt. Rosenberg never had a furlough during that time he has done well in taking a much-needed and well-deserved rest. Capt. Emmet Crawford Garrison, 127, Regular Army and Navy Union, will have a "Campfire" at Essex Junction on the evening of Feb. 15. Lieut. J. W. Heard is confined to his quarters on account of sickness and Lieut. Caldwell is performing the duties of Adjutant and Quartermaster at present. Two ladies from New York are visiting Capt. and Miss Gardie. The winter has been very lenient so far in this section.

PERSONALS.

Capt. John W. Philip, on duty at the Boston Navy Yard, is in Washington.

Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, of the Navy, is in Washington on leave of absence.

Lieut. Perry Garst is in Washington, on leave of absence from the North Atlantic fleet.

Comdr. S. W. Very, on duty at Cramps' shipyard at Philadelphia, is on a visit to Washington.

Miss Maull, of Wilmington, Del., is visiting the family of Dr. Smart, U. S. A., in Washington.

The Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert will give a dancing party St. Valentine's night.

Naval Constr. J. C. Woodward is in Washington, on temporary duty. He is stopping at 1925 N street.

Mr. Geo. C. Broome, son of Col. Broome, U. S. M. C., returns from Honolulu May 10 next for the United States.

Maj. Curtis E. Mann, Surg. U. S. A., and Mrs. Mann will sail from San Francisco Feb. 6 on the Mariposa for a visit to the Hawaiian Islands.

Capt. T. S. Mumford, U. S. A., retired, is at the Army and Navy Club in Washington for a few days.

Col. Walcott, U. S. A., and family will change their residence to 1334 W street, Washington, the coming week.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, of the Cincinnati, is in Washington, on leave of absence. He is at the Army and Navy Club.

Capt. Thomas W. Symons, C. E., is in Washington on business with the Chief of Engineers. He is stopping at 1713 K street.

Lieut. J. M. Roper, U. S. N., in charge of 160 blue-jackets, left Norfolk, Va., Feb. 5 in a special train for San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. J. W. Watson, governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, is in Washington on special service. He is stopping at 1403 S street.

Capt. T. F. Kane, U. S. N., who has been suffering from an attack of malarial fever, has recovered and again resumed command of the monitor Monterey.

Lieut. P. C. Harris, 13th Inf., has taken charge of subsistence matters at Fort Porter, N. Y., under recent orders of the post commandant, Maj. P. H. Ellis.

Lieut. E. F. Leiper, U. S. N., and family, Ensign Harry George, U. S. N., and Mrs. George were guests at Hotel Bella Vista, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.

Capt. H. C. Cochran, U. S. N., will assume command of the marines at Newport, R. I., next Tuesday, relieving Capt. C. F. Williams, who goes to League Island, Pa., for duty.

Comdr. T. F. Jewell, who will command the cruiser Marblehead of the European squadron, will sail from New York on the 12th inst. for Southampton, en route to Smyrna, Asia Minor, where the Marblehead is now lying.

Judge Adv. Gen. and Mrs. Lieber gave a dinner last week in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Miles. The other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Breckinridge, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCauley, Senator and Mrs. Elkins and Col. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson.

At the funeral services of the late U. S. Ambassador Runyon in Berlin, Jan. 31, Emperor William paid special honor by sending sixteen officers drawn from each regiment of the guards now in that city, attired in parade uniforms. This distinction corresponds with the usage in Germany at the obsequies of Brigadier Generals who have served in actual war.

Naval officers registered at the Department during the past week as follows: Comdr. S. W. Very, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, Lieut. Wm. C. Little, Ensign E. Weherle, Lieut. York Noel, Paymr. W. W. Galt, Paymr. S. R. Calhoun, Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl, Comdr. R. E. Impey, P. A. Surg. C. F. Stokes and Capt. P. H. Cooper.

The many changes constantly going on in the Army has brought to St. Augustine two very charming people who have been guests of the Valencia for the past two months, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyler, a young married couple, who are rapidly endearing themselves to a large circle of friends, says "Tattler." Mr. Meyler is a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers and up in river and harbor matters.

Mr. Frank Randolph Steward, whose home is at Fort Custer, has won fame for himself and honor for his State in an oratorical contest recently had at Cambridge, Mass., to determine who should represent Harvard University in its coming debate with Princeton. He is the son of Rev. Theophilus Steward, chaplain 25th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Charles. With his brother Charles, he will graduate with the class of '96.

Mr. Casper W. Whitney, the writer on athletic sports for "Harper's Weekly," on summing up the football season of 1895, says the Military and Naval Academies developed the best teams in their history; and in classifying the leading college teams, places them as follows: Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Harvard, West Point, Brown, Cornell, Lafayette and Dartmouth. In selecting the best men for an all American team he chooses Cadet King as a substitute for quarterback.

Among the questions discussed in naval circles is as to the assignment which will be given Comdr. William M. Folger by the Navy Department. He has as yet made no application for duty, as he is waiting on the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, which is making an investigation of matters connected with armor in accordance with the Chandler resolution. Comdr. Folger, it is stated, does not want ordnance duty. In fact, it is said, he refused an assignment to the Washington Navy Yard. He would prefer, it is understood, lighthouse duty.

Lieut. Thomas H. Stevens has been recommended for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Commander. Secretary Herbert has approved the findings of the board which examined him and his case has gone to the White House for executive action. Lieut. Stevens' case has dragged along for some months. The record of his career in the grade of Lieutenant has been sharply scrutinized by the board and witnesses have been summoned both for and against him. Among them was Comdr. William M. Folger, who was in command of the Yorktown, to which was also attached Lieut. Stevens.

The Newport (R. I.) "News" contains the following reference to an officer of the U. S. Army, who is in Erie, Pa., visiting his parents, Chief Engr. and Mrs. W. B. Brooks: "Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, of the 4th U. S. Art., at Fort Adams, has a prominent place in this week's 'Youth's Companion,' to which he contributes a clever article showing how the 'science of war' may be applied to the construction, attack and defense of snow forts. It is hardly so abstruse and scholarly a paper as some that Lieut. Brooks has contributed to 'Johnson's Encyclopedia' or to 'London Engineering,' but it would be difficult to find anything in current literature better calculated to delight the heart of a boy."

The Navy Assembly gave another german last Friday night and it was, like the other held some weeks ago, a brilliant function.

Mrs. May K. Viven, the widow of the late Capt. John L. Viven, 12th Inf., has left Governors Island for Los Angeles, Cal., where she will make her home. Mrs. Viven's address is care R. W. Kinny, Esq., Los Angeles National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

John Shea, clerk in the Record and Pension Office, War Department, committed suicide in the War Department Building Feb. 6 by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He had suffered severely for years from a wound in the head received some years ago in service. He had an excellent record, having enlisted in 1858, and was appointed a clerk in the A. G. O. in 1882.

Cadet appointments to Military Academy: Louis J. Van Schalk, Cobleskill (21st Dist.), N. Y.; Warren J. Kibby (alternate), Richfield Springs (21st Dist.), N. Y.; Augustus McIntyre (alternate), Chattanooga (3d Dist.), Tenn.; Hanley B. Hamilton (alternate), Reno, Nevada.

At the meeting of the New York Historical Society to be held at the Library, in Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, on Tuesday next (Feb. 4), at 8:30 P. M., precisely, Dr. Paul Richard Brown, U. S. A., will read a paper on "Paul Richard, Twenty-Ninth Mayor of the City of New York."

Capt. and Mrs. Wainwright gave a very pleasant musical recently and quite a number took part in it. Those especially deserving of mention, and who were encored, were Mrs. Arnold (nee Clemens), who has only lately returned from Europe, where she received her musical education; Mrs. Kingsberry, who sang very sweetly and with feeling, and Mrs. Hoyle, who has a superb contralto voice. Miss Howells, from Savannah, Ga., recited "Aux Italiens" with musical accompaniment.

The Army and Navy reception of the President on Thursday night last was a great success. It was attended by a large number of the officers of the two services in Washington with their wives and lady friends.

As no vacancy exists in the grade of Ordnance Sergeant, the Ordnance Department has taken no steps looking to finally making up a list with the percentages of the men who successfully passed their examinations for billets of this character.

An insignia for the Medical Corps has not yet been decided upon. The board of officers, of which Col. Alden, A. S. G., is president, held a meeting on Saturday last and selected six designs, which are now being prepared and will be submitted to the board when it reassembles next week. Until then no decision will be made. About ninety letters suggesting designs were considered and a number of designs submitted by medical officers and by clothing firms.

Mr. John Chamberlain, of Washington, D. C., gave a dinner Jan. 30 to Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, at which were present the Vice-President, the Postmaster General, Senators Gray, Mitchell and Squire; W. F. Cody, Adj. Gen. Ruggles, Charles H. Cramp, Paymr. Gen. Stanton, Pension Commissioner Lochren, Chairman Hull, of the House Military Committee; District Attorney Fellows, of New York; former Gov. Shepard and thirty others.

A Glasgow (Scotland) correspondent, writing on military and naval affairs in Great Britain at the present juncture, says: "An unqualified blessing to our Army has been the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, who had not even the qualification of personal courage for his position. Lord Wolseley, his successor, has taken an early opportunity to effect reforms, ably seconded by Lord Roberts; but some of the old leaven remains, as evinced by official obstacles to prevent capable soldiers rising from the ranks to positions of command. But the \$125,000 a year pocketed by the Duke of Cambridge is regarded as a dynastic perquisite, and to keep hold of it, Prince Arthur, or the Duke of Connaught, is showing his military prowess by heading columns marching in review order out of Aldershot and back to camp again."

Emma May, only daughter of Col. William L'Alton Mann, late 7th Mich. Cav., and Harold R. Vynne, son of the late Charles Vynne, of Carlisle, England, were married on Jan. 16 by the Rev. H. W. Gelston, at the First Presbyterian Church, De Land, Fla. Col. Mann, the father of the bride, is the editor of "Town Topics" and is a gentleman well known in military circles and as the inventor of the Mann Boudoir Car. The groom belongs to an old and honored English family. The bridal presents were numerous, beautiful, exquisite and of great intrinsic value, consisting of choice cut glass, silverware of every kind and description and exquisite toilet articles too numerous to mention, and coming from friends from all over the country, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Isham, late U. S. A., and Mrs. Isham; Maj. Chas. Swift, late U. S. N.; Capt. Vaughan Hamilton, R. N., and Hon. Gouverneur Morris, of New York.

Lieut. Chas. E. Lang has a house at Glenham, in Fishkill, N. Y., where his family reside. According to a story that appears in the papers he some time ago caught a boy who was employed on his place taking things and he discharged him. The boy returned several small articles, but the Lieutenant thought it best to take legal proceedings for his transfer to the House of Refuge. Since this incident it is suspected that the friends of the boy had been getting even with the Lieutenant, for he says that strange men have hovered around his house after dark, and have been seen looking through the windows at night. Mrs. Lang and her maid, Eliza Sloan, have received threatening anonymous letters, advising them to keep in the house after dark or they would both be shot. Lieut. Lang has instructed his wife in the use of a revolver. The maid says that on Thursday night strange men fired pistols at her and an employe on the place returned the shots.

The New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the evening of Feb. 5. Gen. Horace Porter presided and among those present were Admls. Stanton, Erben and Braine, Commo. Walker, Col. Corbin, Col. Barr, Gen. Michie, of West Point, Maj. Hoff, Col. Church and a host of other veterans. Adml. Stanton spun a few "Yarns of the Early Sixties" which were received with much applause. The Rev. Robert Collyer entertained the company with a recital of personal reminiscences of his service in the U. S. Sanitary Commission in caring for the wounded and sick soldiers during the civil war. Mr. Collyer, in conclusion, recited a poem entitled "Saxon Grit." At the business meeting before the dinner the following were elected members of the order: Original First Class—Thomas R. Proctor, S. H. Linn, Capt. George M. Dewey, Capt. John G. Floyd, Maj. Maurice Leyden, Maj. James Low, Lieut. Col. Nathan P. Pond, Chief Engr. Henry S. Ross, Maj. Orlando J. Smith; First Class by Inheritance—J. Evarts Tracy and Asst. Engr. Benjamin H. Warren; Second Class—Frank R. Dickey, Robert A. McKim, Frederick H. Meserve, Samuel D. Miller, Hervey G. Rockwell, Theodore Sturges and Edgar A. Vander Veer.

Lieut. Harry Burgess, C. E., is a recent arrival at Mobile, Ala.

Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., was a visitor in Newark, N. J., this week.

Capt. John Lafferty, U. S. A., formerly of the 8th Cav., is quartered at 730 Grove street, San Francisco.

Miss Rose M. Brown, an accomplished singer, well known at West Point and in New York, died Jan. 30, at Marietta, Ga.

Capt. R. R. Stevens, A. Q. M., was to leave Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., this week for the East, to spend February and March on leave.

Col. C. D. Hebb, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, and Mrs. Hebb are spending the winter in St. Augustine. Miss Hebb is in Europe.

The Massachusetts militia are to receive instruction in practical field work from Lieut. Col. S. M. Mansfield, U. S. Engineer Corps.

Capt. R. D. Read, 10th Cav., on a two months' leave from Fort Custer, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, en route to Tennessee.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt and Maj. Charles Hobart, 15th Inf., are recent transfers from the Minnesota to the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger has been the recipient of many congratulations at the recent favorable action of the Senate on his nomination to Brigadier General.

Col. Henry Clarke Corbin, Adj. Gen. Dept. of the East, is a recent transfer from the District of Columbia to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Gens. John Gibbon and John R. Brooke, U. S. A., are slated for addresses at the Lincoln celebration by the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion on Feb. 12.

Capt. H. F. Hodges, C. E., has arrived in New York for duty as member and disbursing officer of the Board of Engineers, with office in the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street.

Maj. L. T. Morris, 3d Cav., has resumed command of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., having been quarantined for a short while on account of measles in his family, which are now disappearing.

The national commander of the Regular Army and Navy Union has issued a general order for the assembling of the next convention of the union in Washington, D. C., on May 18, 1896.

We acknowledge receipt with thanks to Adj. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf., of a copy of roster of commissioned officers of that regiment for January, 1896. The roster is a credit to the regimental press.

The retirement of 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art., promotes 2d Lieut. John T. Martin, 4th Art., to 1st Lieutenant. He was graduated in June, 1889, and is at present on college duty at Columbus, O.

Capt. C. P. Miller, A. Q. M. U. S. A., arrived at Tacoma from Washington, D. C., this week, and was there met by Cols. G. H. Burton and G. M. Randall, the three constituting the board to examine sites for a military post on Puget Sound.

Among recent transfers to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion are Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, D. J. A. G.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th Inf.; Col. J. M. Whittemore, O. D.; Capt. W. S. Patten, A. Q. M. and Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav.

The three-act comedy, "Snowball," was presented at Fort Leavenworth on the evening of Feb. 1, with the following cast: Felix Featherstone, Capt. Greene; Uncle John, Lieut. Niskern; Harry Prendergast, Lieut. Morrow; Saunders, Lieut. Howland; Mrs. Featherstone, Mrs. Webber; Ethel, Miss Harriet Hawkins; Penelope, Mrs. Mills.

Col. Granville O. Haller, U. S. A., read recently before the Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion at Tacoma an interesting paper on the controversy between the British and the United States authorities in 1859 for the possession of San Juan island. The connection of the late Gen. Harney with the matter is discussed at length.

Gen. G. W. C. Lee has sent the saddle used at Appomattox by his father, Gen. Robert E. Lee, as a present to Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax Ayres, wife of Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav. Gen. Lee was a warm personal friend and admirer of Mrs. Ayres' father, of whom he once said that he "was the bravest man in the Confederate Army."

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., was the honored recipient, Jan. 31, at Madison Barracks, of a farewell reception prior to his departure on three months' leave, at the end of which he will retire, although not sixty-four until Sept. 7, 1899. He has served with the 9th Inf. since April, 1890, and is much attached to the regiment as the regiment is to him.

Army officers lately registering in New York City are: Capt. C. Willcox, Asst. Surg., Lieut. H. C. Butler, Jr., Lieut. F. S. Strong, Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, Grand Hotel; Lieut. H. D. Todd, St. Cloud; Lieut. R. P. Johnston, Lieut. A. J. Russell, Park Avenue; Col. G. B. Sanford, Murray Hill; Lieut. E. Hinds, Sturtevant; Capt. I. W. Littell, Astor House.

The wife and children of the late Lieut. J. A. Swift, 9th Cav., left Fort Robinson last week for Sumas, Wash. He left his large family almost destitute and his brother officers have been most charitable and kind to his widow and children in their hour of need. This is another of those examples that frequently occur at Army posts, showing the great good accomplished by the Army Mutual Aid Association for the families of those officers who are provident and wise enough to take advantage of its generous provisions. The day might not be far distant when it would include every officer of the Army among its members.

The Buffalo "Commercial" of Jan. 31 says: "Capt. Symons, of the Engineer Corps, rendered great service to the Buffalo delegation at Washington yesterday. He is one of the most intelligent, affable and effective officers connected with the Engineer Corps that have been stationed at this city for many years, and Buffalo is most fortunate in having here an officer who has at once begun the study of the wants and interests of lake navigation and commerce in this section, and to do it intelligently. It is a good thing for the Government and for the city to have so faithful an officer entrusted with such responsibility at a port of this importance."

Mrs. Lamont's is the gathering place for an unusual number of smart young men, who always find there a goodly number of sparkling and charming belles, says the Washington "Star." One of the most interesting personages met there at the Cabinet reception last week was Mrs. Custer, widow of the famous General, who is the guest of Mrs. Bates of Dupont circle. Mrs. Custer is a handsome woman, whose hair is only beginning to turn gray, and whose face shows few signs of the tragedy through which she lived twenty years ago. She is a delightful but very earnest talker, and takes life more seriously than most women one meets at afternoon receptions.

Capt. H. E. Tutherly, 1st Cav., is a recent visitor in New York from Burlington, Vt., with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

Capt. J. F. Huston, 20th Inf., is a recent transfer from the New York to the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. E. L. Hinds, 2d Art., was expected to arrive at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week for duty at that post for the present.

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., rejoined this week at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., from a three weeks' visit to Brooklyn and New York.

Capt. Molesworth, of the British Royal Artillery, was married Feb. 1, in London, to Miss Beatrice Adams, a young lady from Georgia.

Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U. S. A., who is pleasantly located at 298 Duke street, St. Paul, reached his sixty-seventh birthday on Feb. 4.

Lieut. F. O. Ferris, 1st Inf., on six months' leave since last November, has for present address, care Depot Quartermaster, New York City.

Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., on college duty at Orono, Me., is a recent visitor in New York, and called on friends at Governors Island Feb. 1.

Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., a recent arrival in Chicago, has now got comfortably settled down to his duties on the staff of Maj. Gen. Merritt.

A. W. Wright, professor of physics at Yale University, has just reported a series of experiments which fully confirm the discoveries of Professor Röntgen.

Seniors in the infantry arm are now Lieut. Col. H. A. Theaker, 14th; Maj. G. B. Russell, 5th, and Capt. Chas. Porter, 8th, with a prospect of promotion in May next.

Lieut. S. W. Dunning, 16th Inf., has arrived at San Carlos, Ariz., to take charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters there, a responsible position with many duties.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., lately visiting at Stillwater, Minn., is now visiting at Fort Thomas, Ky., where he will remain until early in March and then go to Plattsburg Barracks.

Rear Adm. Oscar F. Stanton, U. S. N., came to New York from New London this week to read a paper, entitled "A Few Yarns of the Early Sixties," before the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The anniversary of the birth of Gen. W. T. Sherman this week, Feb. 8, is closely followed by that of Abraham Lincoln, on Feb. 12, while next in order is the historic birthday of George Washington, Feb. 22.

Col. I. D. DeRussy, 11th Inf., and his Adjutant, C. L. Collins, left Whipple Barracks, Ariz., this week, to return early in March. During Col. DeRussy's absence the post will be commanded by Capt. E. C. Gilbreath.

The annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York City will be held at Delmonico's Feb. 8, the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Sherman. It promises to be the most successful of the many noted banquets given by the Buckeye colony.

Among the recently appointed Sergeants of the New York police is Michael Smith, late Roundsman, and several years ago the 1st Sergeant of one of the permanent companies at Governor's Island. He is an excellent drill master and disciplinarian.

Governor's Island was treated to a little excitement during the fog on last Saturday afternoon, when the steamship Caracas, outward-bound, went aground there, her bow pointing straight for the ordnance dock. She was floated off at high tide in the evening.

Maj. Gen. Thos. H. Ruger has selected as his second aid Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art., an experienced officer of twenty-three years' service, with staff duty during that period. Washington Barracks will regret to part with him and Governors Island will welcome him.

The American commission, consisting of Sheridan P. Read, U. S. Consul at Tien-Tsin; Comdr. Merrell, U. S. N., and Mr. Cheshire, interpreter, appointed to investigate the outrages perpetrated on missionaries in the Province of Sze-Chuan, in June last, arrived at Shanghai Feb. 2 from Cheng-Tu.

The excellent and instructive article, "Outlines of Sanitary Organization of Some of the Great Armies of the World," by Maj. J. V. R. Hoff, Surg. U. S. A., read before the Association of Military Surgeons, and originally printed in the "Medical Age," has been issued in book form for general convenience.

Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., who has been abroad on leave, was in Paris, France, Jan. 21. He expects to sail for the United States about the middle of February from Southampton and hopes to land in New York by Feb. 22. The headquarters of Capt. Irvine, until Feb. 28, will be at the United Service Club, 16 West 31st street.

Mrs. John Morris Hamilton, wife of Maj. Hamilton, 1st Cav., of Fort Sill, who is spending the winter in Omaha, gave a reception at her residence in that city recently, to introduce her daughter, Miss Belle, and also in honor of her niece, Miss Maxwell, native of the Society Islands. The ladies receiving were Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Belle Hamilton, Miss Maxwell and Miss Estelle Hamilton. There was a large attendance.

Naval Constr. Washington Lee Capps left Washington on Wednesday last for the Pacific Slope, where he is to assume duty at the Union Iron Works in connection with the construction of the gunboats there. Mr. Capps left in Washington a record as an officer and a gentleman which is highly flattering. For three years and a half he was on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair and in addition performed duty as a member of the Stability Board, of the Board on Armor Tests, of the board for devising a new method for fitting armor plate, etc. His work was always well done and the highest praise is accorded to him by his superior officers. In a social way Mr. Capps shone in Washington and his departure is deeply regretted by his many friends in the Capital City.

Perhaps for the reason that Maj. Gen. Ruger led the march there was a larger contingent of Army men present at the charity ball, Jan. 28, than usual, says the New York "Herald." Among the officers was Col. Corbin, Adj. Gen. to Gen. Ruger, who was accompanied by his charming daughter, Miss Katherine Corbin. The gallant Colonel, who is a widower, and his daughter are valued acquisitions to Governors Island society this winter. The latter is a firm friend of Miss Ruger, the accomplished young daughter of Gen. Ruger, who is one of the belles of the post. Gen. and Mrs. Sawtelle, who figured in the march, are also prominent in the festivities of Governors Island, and among those noticeable in the throng were Lieut. and Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty, the latter, perhaps, better known as the daughter of the late Gen. Kilpatrick, a charming young matron of scarcely two years. With her was her handsome younger sister, Miss Kilpatrick, who spent the autumn at Governors Island, but is now settled for the remainder of the winter with her mother at the Murray Hill Hotel.

A reception will be given to Mrs. Lamont at Fort Myer, Va., on Feb. 14.

Maj. J. W. W. Wham, Paymr. U. S. A., is spending the winter at Salem, Ill.

Gen. F. W. Benteen, U. S. A., is spending the winter in Atlanta, Ga., 39 Pavilion street.

Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., on leave, is a recent visitor in St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieut. W. H. Wilhelm, 14th Inf., of Vancouver Barracks, is a recent visitor in San Francisco.

Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf., left Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., this week to spend a month on leave.

Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 5th Cav., visited friends at Fort Leavenworth this week, en route to San Antonio.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf., left Atlanta, Ga., this week on a month's leave for the benefit of his health.

Col. Jos. R. Smith, U. S. A., retired, and wife are at the Hotel Rainier-Grand, Seattle, Wash., for the winter.

Col. S. McConihe, U. S. A., is enjoying a pleasant sojourn at the Bermudas, Hotel Hamilton, with improved health.

Lieut. W. F. Halsey, U. S. N., who has been on leave in Elizabeth, N. J., joined the U. S. S. New York this week.

Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benyaurd, C. E., has arrived at St. Augustine, Fla., and is comfortably located at the Alcazar.

Lieut. S. M. Hackney, 5th Inf., on four months' leave from Fort McPherson since Feb. 3, is visiting at Columbus, Ga.

The ladies of Fort Myer, Va., give a reception on Feb. 14, from 3 to 6 P. M., to meet Mrs. Lamont, wife of the Secretary of War.

Maj. G. W. Davis, U. S. A., on duty at the War Department, visited in New York this week, with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

Capt. W. B. Pease, U. S. A., whose headquarters is the United Service Club, New York City, visited friends at Governors Island on Jan. 31.

Lieut. M. B. Stokes, 10th Inf., who is a South Carolinian, is fortunate in his recent detail to duty with the militia of that State, with station at Columbia.

Miss Herbert resumed her pleasant receptions last week, and was assisted by Mrs. Micon, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. James Forney and Miss Addison Mitchell.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of Secretary of War Lamont, will receive the ladies of Fort Myer, Va., on Feb. 14 at her residence in Washington, D. C., from 3 to 6 P. M.

Col. Theodore Seminario, the hero of the northern campaign in the recent revolutionary movement in Peru has committed suicide. He had just returned from Europe.

Ensign B. C. Decker, U. S. N., recently on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, has joined the Indiana at Hampton Roads.

Mrs. Eaton, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton, U. S. N., has left Washington and joined her husband in Boston, where he is in command of the U. S. S. Enterprise.

Maj. Godfrey and Lieut. Symmonds, with Troop E, 7th Cav., change station from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Fort Apache about Feb. 6, marching across the country, the baggage going by rail to Holbrook.

Lieut. Samuel Vinton Ham, 24th Inf., was married Jan. 29 at Knightstown, Md., to Miss Mary Florence Hinchman, daughter of Mrs. L. E. Hinchman. The married couple will be "at home" at Fort Huachuca after March 15.

Alas, and alack, we are indebted to the St. Augustine "Tatler" for the information that Lieut. E. T. Wilson, who joined the gallant 3d Art. during the past summer is both handsome and agreeable, but not so devoted to society as the young people would like him to be.

The members of Col. Henry Leavenworth Garrison No. 75, R. A. and N. U., have taken steps looking to the transfer of the remains of the late Gen. Henry Leavenworth, U. S. A., from their present resting place at Delhi, N. Y., to the national cemetery at Fort Leavenworth.

A St. Louis dispatch says a suit has been filed by Mary C. Smith asking a divorce from W. S. Smith. The gentleman is the son of Gen. A. J. Smith, of St. Louis. He grew up here and learned to be an actor in the famous McCullough Club. He is now stage manager at Modjeska.

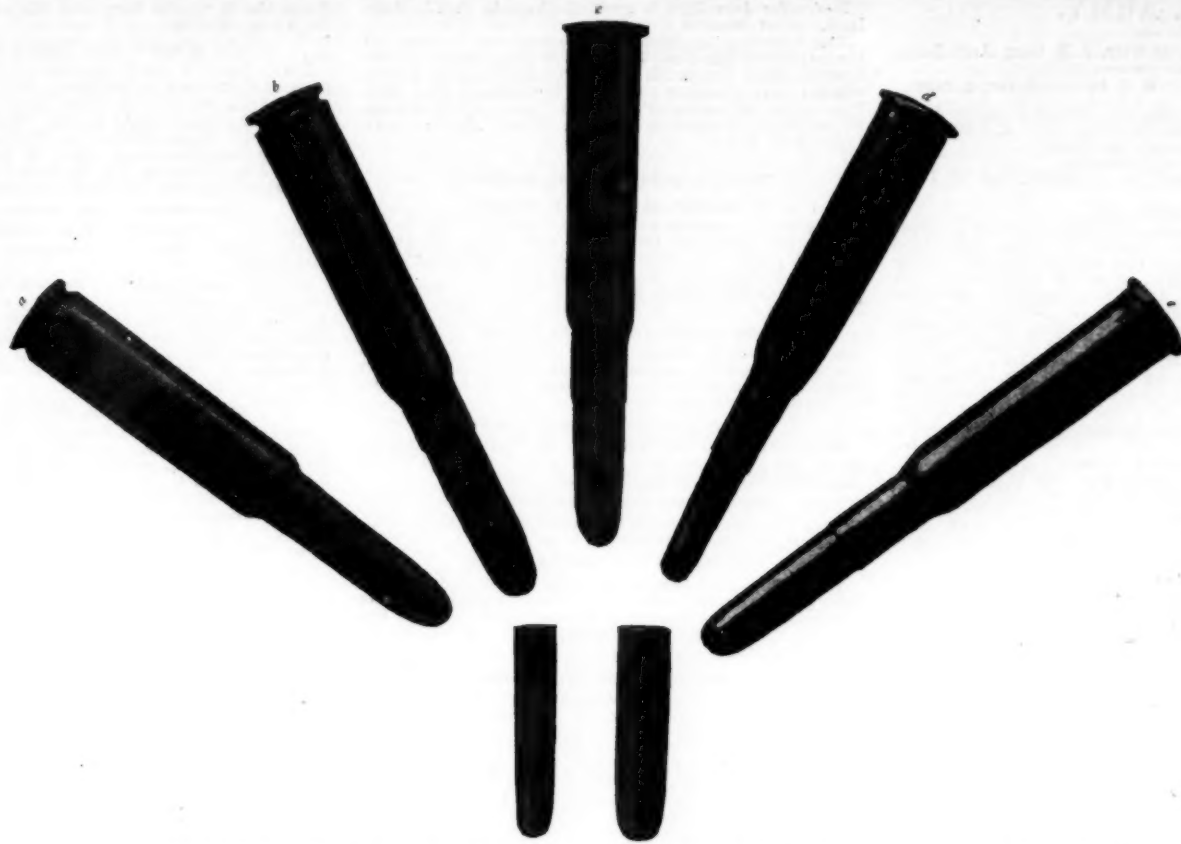
The retirement for age, Feb. 24, of Col. Charles M. Terrell, Asst. Paymr. Gen., will promote Lieut. Col. J. P. Canby to Colonel and A. P. M. G., and Maj. F. W. Cox to Lieutenant Colonel and D. P. M. G. But, alas, there will still be twenty-one Majors and Paymasters one more than the number fixed by the last law on the subject.

The members of the Aborigines' Club and their friends attended a dinner given by Mr. John Chamberlin to Maj. Gen. Miles at the old Swann Mansion last week. Addresses were made by Gen. Miles and others. Among those present were Gen. Ruggles, Charles H. Crane, Gen. T. H. Stanton, Gen. George B. Williams, Gen. Van Vliet, Col. R. T. Frank, Gen. M. C. Butler, Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville and others.

Capt. P. M. Thorne, 22d Inf., on sick leave at Rochester, N. Y., since he relinquished recruiting duty in October last, was expected in Buffalo the latter part of the week, to be examined for retirement by the board, of which Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf., is the president. Capt. Thorne is an officer with an excellent record of long and arduous service, dating from October, 1861, when he went to the front as Captain of the 150th New York volunteers.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Hobbs, of St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, are entertaining their niece, Mrs. Rockhill, of Philadelphia, a bright and attractive young lady, who has already made many friends among the young people, says "The Tatler." She was one of the party with Mrs. Hobbs, who spent the past summer at autumn in Europe. The family party was made very happy at holiday time by the arrival of the two young sons, Horace P. Hobbs and Charles W. Hobbs, who took an active part in the dances and parties given during the summer visit.

Mrs. Edmund C. Bainbridge and Miss Bainbridge, wife and daughter of Col. Bainbridge, commanding Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., have arranged to receive each Thursday until Lent. The initial reception was exceedingly brilliant, says the "Tatler." Mrs. J. Upham and the wives of the officers of the post, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt, Mrs. Hobbs and Mrs. Woodward assisting Mrs. Bainbridge in welcoming the guests. Among the distinguished guests present were Judge and Mrs. Hamilton, of Milwaukee. They were spending the day with their friends, Col. and Mrs. Upton. Judge Hamilton is a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, and has been honored by the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida.



a. Cartridge used in Swiss rifle. b. Cartridge used in German rifle. c. Cartridge used in English rifle. d. Cartridge used in United States Navy rifle. e. Cartridge used in United States Army rifle. f. Bullet fired from United States Navy rifle through sixty inches seasoned pine. Bullet in no way flattened or deformed. g. Bullet fired from United States Army rifle through fifty-eight inches seasoned pine. Shows no deformity.

MODERN SMALL BORE BULLETS.

A full-page illustration of Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, M. D., LL. D., U. S. A., forms the frontispiece of the Illustrated American of Feb. 8. There is also a full-page illustration of Surg. Gen. J. Rufus Tryon, U. S. N., and a likeness of Hon. Daniel A. Lamont, Secretary of War. An interesting article of the number is one on "Some Conditions of Modern Warfare," by John H. Gardiner, M. D. It contains illustrations of modern and other new small arms of modern armies, and the following illustration, for the use of which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Illustrated American: Dr. Gardiner says of these modern bullets: "The penetrating power of the new missile is powerful. A bullet 500 yards it passed entirely through 5 human corpses in line Indian fashion, and at even greater distance the bullet traversed sixty inches of seasoned pine wood, while the old Army rifle and leaden bullet would penetrate the same material only ten or twelve inches. This wonderful penetration is due not only to the superiority of the powder used and the rapid flight of the bullet, but largely to the hard metal jacket which covers the lead. This prevents the missile from splitting or coming flattened when it first strikes; indeed, the bullet retains its shape after passing through sixty inches of wood, as shown in one of the accompanying cuts. The gun can be fired sixty times per minute. To one who has experienced it, seems that these weapons render it impossible for infantry to either charge each other or stand still in open ground, and the

old dodge of getting behind a tree will not work unless the tree is a giant. The cavalry charge on infantry seems out of the question, and a charge like Pickett's at Gettysburg can never be repeated. Military tactics on the battlefield will certainly have to be greatly altered to meet these changed conditions. No question connected with this subject is of more interest than the revolution in military surgery brought about by this new infantry rifle.

One of the strongest pleas put forth by inventors and those interested in the new arm is that it makes war more humane.

It is claimed that the explosive effect—that is, the power to shatter bone at a distance from the point struck, and to mutilate soft parts of the body at a distance from the track made by the bullet—is much less than when the old Army rifle was used.

Experiment shows this is only partly true. For the first 350 or 400 yards the new bullet has as much or more explosive force than the old; this distance from the muzzle may be called the first explosive area. From this point up to 1,500 yards the bullet has little or no explosive force, going through bones and soft parts of the body without crushing or tearing, but rather penetrating and leaving a small hole behind; this may be called the humane area. From this point or until the force of the bullet is spent, it again shows explosive power, nearly or quite equal to the first 400 yards of its flight; this may be called the second explosive area. It leaves it an open question whether the whole number of wounds made in these two explosive areas will not be so great as to wipe out the humane claim when compared with the

old rifle, which does not always show explosive force in its wounds.

It is difficult to understand exactly why there should be two explosive areas, with a humane or penetrating area between them in the flight of the missile from the Krag-Jørgensen rifle. It seems to me it may be explained on the same principle as the spinning of a top. When the string is first drawn and the top is set free on the floor, the great force which at first acts on it not only makes it revolve rapidly, but it also wobbles from side to side; but in a little while the wobbling ceases and the top is perfectly steady, in a perpendicular position. This lasts for a time, and, as the force imparted to it by the string begins to be exhausted, the wobbling begins again, and increases until the top falls over and stops. The same laws of force which produce these phenomena in the top may explain the action of the new bullet.

Reporting elsewhere some experiments with the Krag-Jørgensen, Dr. Gardiner says:

"The effects of the Krag-Jørgensen bullet on the human body will be terrible in their character. The experiment I have made show conclusively that the new rifle is a barbarous weapon instead of a humane one, as everybody has heretofore supposed. To my mind it is plain that the reports given out by the English military office before the adoption of the Lee-Metford rifle for the English Army, declaring that it was more humane in its effects than the old type of small arms, were simply for the purpose of deceiving the public and preventing the humane societies from protesting against the adoption of that weapon."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. D. F. asks: (1) Company is in line at a halt, pieces ordered and unloaded. At command "Ready!" (given in emergency) should not each man execute load and then ready, or should he take position of ready without executing load? (2) At guard mount, while band is sounding off, should the officers of the day fold the arms so that elbows will be nearly as high as shoulders, or would arms be folded so that they will hang down, reaching the stomach? (3) Should a Surgeon with rank Major be addressed as Doctor or Major? (4) How can I obtain a copy of the new Army Regulations of 1895? Answer.—(1) As the piece cannot be at the position of "ready" until it has been loaded, the emergency would require that each man first execute "load" and then take the position of "ready." Par. 113, D. R., would permit such a command to be so executed. (2) Arms should be folded in the natural manner and a trained position, either by unduly raising or dropping the arms, should be avoided. (3) By his proper military rank—Major. (4) At the office of the "Army and Navy Journal," price \$2.

W. H. C. asks: W. C. and J. P. pass an examination as Sergeants in the National Guard. W. C. receives 85 per cent, and J. P. 87 per cent. W. C. has served seven and a half years, four years as a Corporal, and J. P. five years, two years as a Corporal. Who ranks? Answer.—Art. II, par. 10, Regulations, part II, S. N. Y., 1895. Answer.—Reasoning by analogy, Art. II, par. 13, S. N. Y., part I, would indicate the rule, although terms it applies to officers only, and the length of service would govern, all other things being equal, and since in the same company the order of precedence was established by the order of appointment. The percentage upon examination would not control.

A. B. C. asks when the 11th, 31st and 32d Regts. Infantry in the New York State National Guard were disbanded, and also for what reason the 10th and 25th Regts. were disbanded. Answer.—The 11th Regt. was disbanded on Jan. 14, 1889, and the 32d on May 17, 1891. Both commands had fallen below the standard of efficiency. Cos. F and K, of the 32d, were transferred to the 13th Regt. The 10th Regt. was disbanded Feb. 1881, except Cos. A, B, D and K, which were retained and formed into the present 10th Batta. The 13th Regt. was disbanded Feb. 12, 1881, and the 31st, 5, 1868. These, we believe, were due to a reduction of the State force, and included a number of good organizations as well as worthless ones.

T. A. W.—The D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray street, New York City, can supply you with a copy of "Shaw's Elementary Tactics" at \$3.60, and a copy of Lord Wolseley's "Soldier's Handbook" for \$2.

J. P. asks if a young man twenty years old and understanding higher mathematics up to trigonometry would be able to study navigation so as to be able to be an officer in about two years if he went on a ship as a common sailor. Also if he would have much trouble to get a captain to have him, as he is a greenhorn. Can you tell me what would be the best kind of a ship to get and how I should apply? Answer.—It is impossible to state how many years it would be before a man could become an officer in the merchant service. You would have to take your chances. A good education and knowledge of navigation would be of great advantage, but even with this you would have to get considerable practical service. Visit New York and consult with some captains on some of the big clipper ships along the East River from Whitehall street up and you will then get full particulars.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Please inform me what is meant by the expression, particularly the latter part of it, "An advance in echelon, right shoulder forward," in a recent article in the "Century" entitled "Napoleon, the Lord of War." Answer.—The expression is one used by a civilian historian to describe the forward movement. Of course, there is no such order in military parlance. At the advance in echelon the musket would be carried at right shoulder.

CURIOS.—The senior 1st Lieutenant of artillery has served almost 26 years in that grade, but will get a step in a few months.

B asks: Are retired officers who are not voters subject to jury duty? Answer.—Voting does not cut any figure. A citizen and resident of New York over twenty-one and under seventy is liable to jury duty, unless within the excepted classes. This includes those holding office under the United States. The U. S. Court of Claims has decided that retired officers hold office. The New York Court of Appeals has decided that they do not. We agree with the Court of Appeals.

W. de F. L.—Write to Lieut. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., Fort Wingate, N. M., for an answer to your first inquiry. Ordinary school histories do not deal with the strategy of the civil war. A Surgeon of the Army cannot be transferred to the line, though he might be appointed to the line, as was Surg. S. R. W. Crawford, who during the war became a Maj. Gen. Gen. Hamley has published a work entitled "Operations of War." In 1830

Jomini published a work entitled "Nouveau Tableau Analytique des Principales Combinaisons de la Stratégie," etc. This was enlarged and published in two volumes in 1838, and a second edition with an appendix appeared in 1855. Since that four other appendices have appeared. Recently (1894) Col. F. Lecomte, of the Swiss Army, has published a new edition of Jomini in French. It is entitled "Précis de l'Art de la Guerre, ou Nouveau Tableau Analytique des Principales Combinaisons de la stratégie de la Grande Tactique et de la Politique Militaire, par le Baron de Jomini, Nouvelle édition, revue et augmentée d'après les Appendices et Documents du Général Jomini, par F. Lecomte, Paris, 1894, L. Baudouin."

J. R. T. asks: Can you tell me what has become of the 25-year bill, as I do not hear any more about it? Answer.—The bill has not appeared thus far during the present session of Congress. The chances are all against its passage if it should be introduced.

U. C. asks: In a troop in column of platoons, who is the man that regulates the distance between the platoons? A contends that the chief of the first platoon regulates the pace; that the guide (assume that the troop to be marched by guide right) of that platoon marches two yards, or rather preserves a distance of two yards, in rear of the chief, and that the second and other platoons in rear are at "platoon distance" from the platoons in front; and that that distance is to be preserved and seen to by the guides of the platoon; and that the chiefs of the platoons in rear of the first must look to it that they keep two yards in front of their respective platoons. B contends that the distance is to be kept by the chiefs of platoons (other than the first) and that the guides must keep two yards in rear of the chiefs. Answer.—Under par. 497 the guides of the rear platoons are responsible for the distances. A's contention is correct.

W. S. Y. asks: Captain of Co. Z, of the 63d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., enlists a recruit. The company, however, at a meeting held afterward rejects him by a certain number of black balls, as prescribed in its by-laws. Is his enlistment legal? And is he a member of Co. Z, or does the company simply reject him as a member of its civic organization? Answer.—The power of a Captain in enlisting a recruit is supreme; balloting for members is contrary to the military laws of New York, and is not recognized. It used to be the custom, but is now only tolerated in some companies as a matter of form. Any company by-laws which assume to control the admittance of members to a company are illegal.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOZ, Asst. Sec'y.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. Feb. 3, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 1, 1896.

Promotions and Assignments.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. William T. Russell, to be Major, Jan. 6, 1896, vice Post, deceased.

Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. Clough Overton, 4th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1895, vice Aleshire, 1st Cav., appointed Assistant Quartermaster, to the 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. William J. D. Horne, 9th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1895, vice Bingham, 9th Cav., appointed Assistant Quartermaster, to the 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert L. Howze, 6th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1896, vice Swift, 9th Cav., deceased, to the 9th Cav.; Additional 2d Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 10th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant 4th Cav., Dec. 21, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Overton, promoted; Additional 2d Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant 9th Cav., Dec. 21, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Horne, promoted.

Artillery Arm.

2d Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, 5th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1895, vice French, 4th Art., appointed Assistant Quartermaster, to the 4th Art.; Additional 2d Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 4th Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant 5th Art., Dec. 21, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Blake, promoted.

Transfers.

2d Lieut. James S. Parker, from the 10th Cav. to the 4th Cav., Feb. 1, 1896, vice Dixon, transferred to the 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, from the 4th Cav. to the 10th Cav., Feb. 1, 1896, vice Parker, transferred to the 4th Cav.

Artillery Arm.

2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., from the 2d Art. to the 5th Art., Jan. 30, 1896, vice Wheeler, transferred to the 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., from the 5th Art. to the 2d Art., Jan. 30, 1896, vice Arnold, transferred to the 5th Art.

Casualties.

Maj. Warren Webster (retired), died Jan. 13, 1896, at Baltimore, Md.; Capt. Joseph H. Hurst (retired), died Jan. 24, 1896, at Rummelfeld, Pa.; Capt. Marcus E. Taylor (retired), died Jan. 25, 1896, at Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lieut. Merrill N. Hutchinson (retired), died Jan. 23, 1896, at Burlington, Vt.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Maj. George F. Robinson, Paymr., is relieved from further duty in the Department of Colorado to enable him to proceed to his home and await retirement. (S. O. 9, Jan. 24, D. Colo.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William J. Daly will be sent, on expiration of his furlough, March 1, 1896, to Fort Sherman, Idaho, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Horace E. Myrick, who will be sent to San Carlos, A. T. (H. Q. A., Jan. 31.)

Pvt. Benjamin T. Raikes, Hospital Corps, now on duty at Fort Brady, Mich., is detailed as acting hospital steward and assigned to duty at Fort Thomas, Ky. (H. Q. A., Jan. 31.)

Comy. Sergt. Oliver Plunkett (appointed Jan. 29, 1896, from Sergeant Major 14th Inf.), now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Boise Barracks, Idaho. (H. Q. A., Jan. 31.)

Pvt. Milton Shields, Co. B, 2d Inf., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private at Fort Riley, Kan. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Department are ordered: Maj. John V. Furey, Q. M., from duty as Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and assume charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Department at that place, and relieve Maj. John Simpson, Q. M., who will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty; Maj. Charles F. Humphrey, Q. M., from duty as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte, and from the charge of construction at Fort Crook, Neb., and will repair to Washington, D. C., for duty as Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and relieve Maj. Joshua W. Jacobs, Q. M., who will proceed to Portland, Ore., and relieve Maj. Charles A. H. McCauley, Q. M.; Maj. McCauley will repair to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at that depot; Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M., in addition to his present duties at Omaha, Neb., will temporarily perform the duties of Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte and those relating to construction at Fort Crook. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

Sergt. John M. Pool, Signal Corps, now at San Antonio, Tex., will be sent, not later than Feb. 24, 1896, to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty as military telegraph operator at that post. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will proceed from South Bethlehem, Pa., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the test of the first 10-inch disappearing gun carriage, manufactured by the Bethlehem Iron Company. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

Payments of troops in the Department of Texas on the muster of Jan. 31, 1896, will be made as follows: By Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; at Fort Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold, and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 13, D. Tex., Jan. 30.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Robert R. Stevens, A. Q. M., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (S. O. 17, D. Dak., Jan. 27.)

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of Jan. 31, 1896, as follows: By Lieut. Col. J. P. Canby, Deputy Paymr. Gen., at Fort Wingate, N. M., and the clerks and messengers at department headquarters; by Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., at Fort Logan, Colo.; Douglas, Utah; Whipple Barracks and Apache, Ariz.; by Maj. W. H. Hamner, Paymr., at Fort Bayard, N. M.; Grant, San Carlos and Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 10, D. Colo., Jan. 27.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ord. Dept. (S. O. H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

Pvt. Charles R. Herrington, Co. H, 14th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. (H. Q. A., Feb. 3.)

Acting Hosp. Stnd. Franz A. A. Luwe, now on furlough from Fort McHenry, Md., will be transferred to Fort McPherson, Ga., on Feb. 15, 1896. (H. Q. A., Feb. 3.)

Maj. Frank M. Coxe, Paymr., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on Feb. 1, 1896, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (S. O. 17, D. Colo., Jan. 28.)

Leave for four days is granted Chaplain C. W. Free-land. (Fort Monroe, Feb. 4.)

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payments due Jan. 31, 1896, in Department of Columbia: Maj. Frank M. Coxe, Paymr., at Fort Canby, Wash.; Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., at Vancouver Barracks, Forts Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash. (S. O. 17, D. Colo., Jan. 28.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

At a recent meeting of the members of Troop B, 4th Cav., stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, resolutions of respect in honor of their late comrade, Sergt. William Wilson, were unanimously adopted.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav. (S. O. 14, D. Colo., Jan. 24.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 5th Cav., now at San Antonio, en route to join his station, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty with Troop C, 5th Cav. (S. O. 13, D. Tex., Jan. 30.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Sergt. Henry Crofut, Troop H, 6th Cav., now at Fort Myer, Va., is transferred as a private to Co. E, 19th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (H. Q. A., Feb. 3.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., Feb. 14.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 5, 1896, with permission to apply to the proper authority for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. William Davis, Jr., 10th Cav., Fort Custer, Mont. (S. O. 18, D. Dak., Jan. 28.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

In the case of Sergt. Thomas Maxwell, Light Bat. K, 1st Art., tried and sentenced "to be reduced to the grade of a private soldier," the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Ruger, says: "The finding is disapproved. The fact is not established beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused was aware of the presence of the deserter outside the guardhouse. Sergt. Maxwell will be released from arrest and returned to duty." (S. O. 27, D. E., Feb. 1.)

Maj. Gen. W. Merritt, Dept. of Mo., under date of Jan. 29, announces that 1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., is appointed aid-de-camp on his staff.

Sergt. E. Reifert, 1st Art., and guard will conduct prisoners. (Fort Wadsworth, Feb. 1.)

Lieut. C. H. Hunter, 1st Art., is relieved from temporary duty with Bat. D, and will report to C. O. Bat. C, for orders. (Fort Wadsworth, Jan. 31.)

Corp. P. J. Barrett, Bat. D, 1st Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

Sergt. James Kane, Bat. I, 1st Art., will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Hamilton, Feb. 4.)

Lance Corp. W. J. Moore, F, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODGE.

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. H. A. Reid, 2d Art. (Fort Schuyler, Jan. 31.)

Lance Corp. L. N. Hammond, M, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Lieut. T. L. Ames, 3d Art., is designated to receive funds for payment of troops on muster of Jan. 31 and distribute them. (Fort Barrancas, Jan. 31.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

1st Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art., will proceed from Washington Barracks to Governors Island and report in person to the Major General commanding for duty as aid-de-camp. (S. O. 28, D. E., Feb. 3.)

Leave for one day is granted to Lieut. S. D. Sturgis and C. C. Williams, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Feb. 1.)

Pvt. F. P. Byrne, K, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Additional 2d Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 4th Art., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant 5th Art., Bat. L, Dec. 21, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Blake, promoted. (S. O. H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Brooke Payne, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 31.)

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. R. Honey, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 31.)

Corp. J. W. Weis, I, 4th Art., has been promoted Sergeant.

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. F. S. Strong, Adj. 4th Art., and Lieut. A. S. Cummins will perform duties of Adjutant during his absence. (Washington Barracks, Feb. 2.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, 5th Art., having been found incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service. (S. O. H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

Leave for one month and twenty-one days is granted 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., with permission to go beyond sea. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

Leave for one month and twenty-one days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art., with permission to go beyond sea. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Inf. (S. O. H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Lieut. E. C. Carnahan, 5th Inf., is appointed ordnance officer and signal officer, vice Lieut. S. M. Hackney, relieved. (Fort McPherson, Jan. 29.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, 6th Inf., will witness payment of troops on rolls for January, 1896. (Fort Thomas, Jan. 31.)

Lieut. S. J. B. Schindel, 6th Inf., is assigned to duty with Co. D. (Fort Thomas, Jan. 28.)

Corp. L. A. Large, C, 6th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. E. Brink appointed Corporal.

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., is relieved from duty at Brown University, Providence, R. I., at his own request, on account of sickness, and will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Jan. 29.)

Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 29.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Pvt. Edward Romage, Co. E, 10th Inf., now at Fort Sill, Okla. Ter., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. (S. O. H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

2d Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., will proceed to

Columbia, S. C., for duty with the militia of that State (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1896, is granted Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 11th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (S. O. 8, D. Colo., Jan. 22.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Collins, Adj. 11th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (S. O. 8, D. Colo., Jan. 22.)

Pvt. Jas. O. Grant, Co. H, 11th Inf., was on Jan. 22 appointed Corporal, vice Byrne, reduced.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. G. F. McGurran, Co. B, 13th Inf., will proceed to Richmond, Va., for a deserter. (Fort Columbus, Jan. 31.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

Upon the completion of the delivery of prisoners at Alcatraz Island, Cal., 1st Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, 14th Inf., will stand relieved from further duty with the detachment and will return to his proper station with permission to delay seven days en route. (S. O. 15, D. Colo., Jan. 25.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., will proceed to San Carlos, Ariz., reporting en route to the C. O. Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty as Quartermaster and Commissary at San Carlos. (S. O. 8, D. Colo., Jan. 22.)

1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, 16th Inf., is detailed Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Douglas, Utah, vice 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 10, D. Colo., Jan. 27.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Pvt. C. Pedersen, E, 17th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Lieut. T. L. Smith, 17th Inf., is detailed as counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Jan. 28.)

Corp. L. S. Loen, G, 17th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. H. Hewett appointed Corporal.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Feb. 2.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 9, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf. (H. Q. A., Jan. 31.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., A. D. C., is designated under the provisions of A. R. 196 to perform the duties prescribed in Small Arms Firing Regulations for the inspector of small arms practice. (G. O. 5, D. Mo., Feb. 1.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., is extended 21 days. (S. O. 30, D. E., Feb. 5.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Capt. Platt M. Thorne, 22d Inf., will report at Fort Porter, N. Y., to Col. Alfred T. Smith, 13th Inf., president of the Army retiring board, for examination. (H. Q. A., Jan. 29.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, 24th Inf., is further extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. James B. Brett, Q. M. 24th Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 10, D. Colo., Jan. 27.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Jan. 25, is granted Capt. William H. W. James, 24th Inf., Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 8, D. Colo., Jan. 22.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. Carroll A. Devol, 25th Inf., is detailed a professor of military science and tactics at the State University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (H. Q. A., Feb. 4.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

FEB. 1.—Col. John Joseph Coppinger, 23d Inf., to be Brigadier General.

Infantry Arm.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Cols. Jacob Ford Kent, 18th Inf.; Samuel Owenshire, 15th Inf.; John Henry Par 22d Inf.; John Newman Andrews, 25th Inf. To be Lieutenants—Colonels—Majs. Clarence Mitchell Bailey, 15th Inf.; William Powell, Jr., 21st Inf.; Loyd Wheat 20th Inf.; John William French, 14th Inf.; Aaron Sim Daggett, 13th Inf. To be Majors—Capt. Charles E. bart, 3d Inf.; John Nichols Coe, 20th Inf.; James Mal son Johnson Sanno, 7th Inf.; William Spencer McCa key, 20th Inf.; Charles Franklin Robe, 25th Inf.; Cap Philip Howard Ellis, 13th Inf. To be Captains—Lie Lieuts. Charles Grenville Starr, 1st Inf.; John Jam Breton, 24th Inf.; William Cathcart Butler, R. Q. M. 3d Inf.; James Seymour Rogers, 20th Inf.; George Shaeffer Young, R. Q. M., 7th Inf.; Charles Lee Stee 18th Inf.; Henry Buckman Moon, 20th Inf.; John Hen Hobart Peshine, 13th Inf.; Edwin Forbes Glenn, 20 Inf.; George Russell Cecil, 13th Inf. To be 1st Lie tenants—2d Lieuts. George Augustus Detchemdy, 6 Inf.; Earl Clark Carnahan, 12th Inf.; Archibald Ad son Cabanis, 20th Inf.; Thomas Myron Moody, 22d Inf. Charles Edgar Tayman, 24th Inf.; Thomas Hugh M Guire (since resigned), 25th Inf.; James William Mel drew, 21st Inf.; John Simon Grisard, 13th Inf.; Char Perren Russ, 11th Inf.; Edward Robert Chrisman, 2 Inf.; Peter Charles Harris, 13th Inf.; Munroe McPe land, 21st Inf.; William Toliver Wilder, 19th Inf.; Wi am Herman Wilhelm, 10th Inf.; William Roderick Sam ple, 14th Inf. To be 2d Lieutenants—Corp. Lawrence Burton Simonds, Co. E, 21st Inf.; Corp. Robert Hea Allen, Troop D, 8th Cav.; Q. M. Sergt. Dwight Warr Ryther, 6th Inf.

Corps of Engineers.

To be additional 2d Lieutenants—Cadets Edward He Schulz and Harry Burgess.

Artillery Arm.

To be 2d Lieutenants—Cadets Harry Ernest Smi Joseph Lippincott Knowlton and Thales Lucius Ame

To be additional 2d Lieutenants—Cadets Conway H yer Arnold, Jr.; Joseph Wheeler, Jr.; Adrian Sebast

Fleming and Brooke Payne.

Cavalry Arm.

To be 2d Lieutenants—Cadets Casper Hauzer Com Jr.; Harry Howard Stout, Herbert Arthur White, m than King Averill and Harry Le Tourrette Cavenaugh

To be additional 2d Lieutenants—Cadets Mortimer C borne Bigelow, William Gray Sills, August Carl Niss Clyde Emile Hawkins, James Southard Parker, Jos Sutherland Herron, Henry Benjamin Dixon and Geo

Barnard Pritchard, Jr.

Infantry Arm.

To be 2d Lieutenants—Cadets John Asa Gurney, J Bugge, Charles Herman Paine, Thomas Walter Darr

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To be additional 2d Lieutenants—Cadets Louis Hermann Bash, Anton Springer, Jr.; Frank Bingley Watson, Oscar Jerome Charles, Thomas Absalom Pearce and Daniel Duncan.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of additional 2d Lieutenants to vacancies of 2d Lieutenant are announced: Additional 2d Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 10th Cav., to 2d Lieut. 4th Cav., Troop M, Dec. 21, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Overton, promoted; Additional 2d Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav., to 2d Lieutenant 9th Cav., Troop F, Dec. 21, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Horne, promoted. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: 1st Lieut. Clough Overton (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 4th Cav.), to the 1st Cav., Troop H, to date from Dec. 21, 1895, vice Aleshire, appointed A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 9th Cav.), to the 9th Cav., Troop G, to date from Dec. 21, 1895, vice Bingham, appointed A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Edmund M. Blake (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 5th Art.), to the 4th Art., Bat. 1, to date from Dec. 21, 1895, vice French, appointed A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Howze (promoted from 2d Lieutenant 6th Cav.), to the 9th Cav., Troop A, to date from Jan. 9, 1896, vice Swift, deceased. (H. Q. A., Jan. 29.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers are ordered, to take effect Jan. 30: 2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., from the 2d Art. to the 5th Art., Bat. L; 2d Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., from the 5th Art. to the 2d Art., Bat. B. He will remain on duty with the 4th Art. until June 1, 1896, and then proceed to join his proper station. (S. O., H. Q. A., Jan. 30.)

The following transfers of officers are ordered, to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. James S. Parker, from the 10th Cav. to the 4th Cav., Troop M; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, from the 4th Cav. to the 10th Cav., Troop M. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E.; Lieut. Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art.; Maj. Henry M. Adams, C. E.; Capt. Theodore A. Bingham, C. E., and Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept. recorder, is constituted, to meet at the call of the senior member, at such points in New York Harbor as may be necessary, to examine and report upon sites most suitable for range stations and auxiliary objects, with the view of settling upon proper means to be embodied as part of the whole system of batteries. (H. Q. A., Feb. 1.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Porter, N. Y., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Alfred T. Smith, Maj. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf.; Maj. Daniel M. Appel, Surg.; Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, 13th Inf.; Capt. Henry L. Raymond, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Peter C. Harris, 13th Inf., recorder. (H. Q. A., Jan. 29.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Col. Frank, under date of Feb. 1, announces that the following named officers will compose the post exchange council: Capt. John P. Story, Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, 5th Art.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 7. Detail: Maj. Louis S. Tesson, Surg.; Capt. Francis H. Hardie, Henry L. Ripley, 1st Lieut. John W. Heard, Alexander L. Dade, 2d Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 29, D. E., Feb. 4.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Feb. 4. Detail: Capt. Richard P. Strong, Peter Leary, Jr., William Everett, 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, James L. Wilson, Clarence Deems, Adelbert Cronkrite, 2d Lieut. Robertson Honey, Additional 2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 26, D. E., Jan. 31.)

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 29, 1896. Detail: Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Threcker, 14th Inf.; Capt. Fred Wheeler, 4th Cav.; Richard T. Yeatman, Mitchell F. Jamar, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, John Little, Jac. Mitchell, Armand I. Lasseigne, Frank Owen, Samuel Seay, Jr., 2d Lieut. Albert B. Donworth, Elmer W. Clark, Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 16, D. C., Jan. 27.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Feb. 6. Detail: Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Alpheus H. Bowman, Morris C. Foote, James Regan, John A. Baldwin, Edgar B. Robertson, Thomas S. McCaleb, 1st Lieut. Andre W. Brewster, Frank DeW. Ramsey, 2d Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Louis B. Lawton, Thomas W. Connell, Thomas W. Darrah, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, 9th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 28, D. E., Feb. 3.)

Garrison C. M., Washington Barracks, Jan. 30. Detail: Capt. J. M. Lancaster, Lieut. A. L. Cummins, G. L. Anderson and A. Campbell. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 30.)

Garrison C. M., St. Francis Barracks. Detail: Capt. S. Pratt, Lieut. C. G. Woodward, Q. M., C. T. Menor, Adj., and E. T. Wilson. (St. Francis Barracks, Feb. 1.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A board has been appointed at Davids Island, N. Y., to revise the drill regulations for the Hospital Corps. Detail: Maj. Valery Havard, Surg.; Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surg.; Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Leaves of absence: Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., ten days' extension; Lieut. Walter H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., two months; Capt. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg., one month's extension. (H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Transfers in the 9th Inf.: Lieut. George Palmer, Co. K, to Co. D; Lieut. Frank DeW. Ramsey, Co. D to Co. K. (H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, will report at Washington, D. C., to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Lieut. L. S. Upton, 13th Inf., is attached to Co. D for duty. (Fort Columbus, Feb. 6.)

The orders appointing Army board to meet at Fort Porter and directing Capt. P. M. Thorne, 22d Inf., to appear before it are revoked. Instead, Capt. Thorne will appear before the board at Fort Columbus, as will also 1st Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf. Capt. Jas. Fornance, 13th Inf., is relieved from duty on this latter

board, and Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, Asst. Adj. Gen., assigned in his place. (H. Q. A., Feb. 7.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS, FEB. 7.

1st Lieut. Chas. Dodge, 24th Inf., to be Captain; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Mann, 17th Inf., to be Captain; 1st Lieut. M. F. Waltz, 12th Inf., to be Captain; 2d Lieut. Jno. T. Martin, 4th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Wm. R. Dashiell, 8th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, 2d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Chas. G. French, 25th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Robt. W. Rose, 5th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Bennett, 6th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant; Corp. Alvord Vanpatten Anderson, 6th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Robt. G. Carter, 4th Cav., to be Captain by brevet.

G. O. 4, Feb. 5, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of the Army:

Proficiency, under par. 1544 of Army Regulations, will be attained when the officers and men under instruction shall be able to send and receive by flag and torch at the rate of five words per minute, and by heliograph and lantern at the rate of eight words per minute, with the minimum distance between stations of five miles; every five letters of the written messages to be counted as a word.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the cocking piece and firing pin of the new magazine rifle, caliber .30, model 1892, in hands of troops, will be returned to the Springfield armory, Mass., for exchange or replacement, whenever the cocking piece is found to be wearing, by service, to such extent as to interfere with the working of the bolts.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Lieut. Richard R. Steadman's bachelor quarters came near being a mass of smoking ruins on Friday evening, Jan. 24. At 7:30 a fire was discovered in the front room of the upper story, where a lamp had either overturned or exploded, no one being able to tell which. Lieut. Steadman himself was out dining with Capt. and Mrs. Woodbury, but some one passing along the front walk discovered the blazing room in time and gave the alarm to the sentry on No. 6, near the Adjutant's office, who quickly fired his piece and called the alarm. This brought the orderly trumpeter bounding out of the office blowing that exciting blast—fire call. Scarcely had the notes began when the trumpeters in all the companies responded with the same call. The various quarters were soon emptied, the troops formed rapidly, and at a run considerably faster than "double time," soon reached the scene of the fire, just east of the band stand. Gen. Penrose, Capt. Morrison, officer of the day, and Lieut. Guy Palmer arrived on the grounds simultaneously and as quickly as the first company, and in stern, hoarse commands gave direction to affairs. A squad of Co. D ladder company was the first to reach the building, followed quickly by Co. H. The ladders were thrown against the roof of the portico by the time the axes, buckets and hose carts arrived and the front windows were smashed in as if by a stroke of lightning, giving the bucket brigade a chance to hold the roaring flames in check until the hose could play upon the room. The damage by water was greater than by the fire. It is said by those who noted the time that only nineteen minutes elapsed from the time the sentry fired his gun until a trumpeter sounded the recall from a window of the smoking building. The new water system was found to work admirably.

Mrs. Penrose gave an informal reception to the ladies of the post on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, at which a dainty lunch was served. A large number of couples from the city enjoyed the hop given by the officers in the post hall on Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Woodbury entertained Lieuts. Lassiter, Wright, Cowles, Dunning and Steadman and Capt. McFarland at a dinner party Thursday evening, Jan. 23.

One of the rooms of the ordnance building is being fitted up for a gymnasium for the officers. A new floor will be laid this week and a complete set of gymnastic equipments procured. This is an institution long needed at this post. The old post trader's store has been turned into a squad room for detachments of some of the badly crowded companies. This building was formerly used by the enlisted men as a gymnasium. At present there appears to be no building available that could be used as an athletic club. Consequently there is some dissatisfaction in the ranks.

The band concerts in the post hall on Wednesday evenings and on each Sunday afternoon, when the weather will not permit of outdoor exercises, are well attended by the residents of the fort and frequently a good crowd from Salt Lake City find time to attend.

Gen. Penrose is the author of a very neatly printed little pamphlet of twenty pages, entitled "Roster of Commissioned Officers of the 10th U. S. Inf." It gives a complete history of the regiment from the time of its organization, by direction of the President, May 4, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1896. The record of all the officers who ever belonged to the regiment, together with dates of commission, promotion, retirement, death, etc., are given. It is a valuable and interesting little work and reflects credit upon the author and post printer.

There has been a rumor in the past week to the effect that civil proceedings will be instituted against some residents of Salt Lake on account of the part taken by them in causing the convening of one of the famous court martials held here last summer. It is probably all rumor.

A large number of the residents of the post attended the services at the Tabernacle last Sunday afternoon and were agreeably surprised to see the great flag used on Inauguration Day adorning the ceiling and the silver star of Utah brightly beaming in the cerulean. The sight of that immense flag is enough to fill the heart of even a Fiji with patriotic sensations. Owing to its position the blue field of Old Glory never more fittingly represented the starry heavens.

E. G.

FORT MONROE, VA.

The cruisers Raleigh and Montgomery were sent out to sea on the night of Jan. 25, about 11 o'clock, under sealed orders to intercept the filibustering expedition which left New York on the Saturday before and was shipwrecked. The signal gun was fired from the flagship New York at 9:20, and this caused a hustling on the part of the naval people to get aboard their respective ships, and just before 11 o'clock the two vessels weighed anchor and put to sea. On Jan. 28 the sailors and marines from the ships in the Roads were taken ashore for marching drill, and in returning, about 4 o'clock, and while getting off to the ship, the band from the flagship New York crowded on the landing, which was a temporary affair, built for use during the rendezvous, and the piles giving way, let some eight or ten of them into the water, which at this point is about 10 feet deep. They

were soon rescued by their comrades with no damage except the loss of three band instruments, which were fished up by divers from the ship the next morning. The incident caused no little merriment from the spectators who find amusement in the misfortune of others. The battleship Indiana sailed, Jan. 31, to Newport News, to be on hand to welcome the new addition to the Navy, by the launching of the gunboat Helena. The battleship Maine went the same day to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, so that now there are but two vessels in the Roads, the New York and Columbia.

Maj. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., left the post Jan. 29 for a tour of inspection duty in the New England States where he had recently been assigned as inspector. Col. Royal T. Frank, commandant, was absent from the post Jan. 30 and 31, on two days' leave, and during his absence Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., was in command, Capt. J. L. Tiernon, 3d Art., the senior line officer at the post, being on the sick report. The officers and ladies of the garrison gave a very pretty entertainment in the hall of the barracks on Feb. 1 in the theatrical line, consisting of the play "A Night with Gibson," and a variety of pretty and amusing tableaux. Many of the officers from the fleet with their ladies from the hotel were present and enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent.

The sewer is slowly nearing completion and within a few weeks it is expected that it will be in operation. The artesian well for the Chamberlain Hotel is not proving such a boom as was expected. While it contains minerals of undoubted value it cannot be used for drinking or cooking without undergoing a long process of filtering. It is understood that arrangements are now being made for getting water from the Newport News Water Company for drinking and cooking purposes, and the use of the artesian water will be confined to bathing purposes, for which it is exceedingly well adapted.

On Sunday, Jan. 26, high mass was celebrated on the U. S. S. Columbia by the Rev. Father Chidwick, chaplain U. S. N., the choir from St. Mary's Church, at Old Point, rendering the music. Many officers and sailors from the New York were present, and the naval people were given the first opportunity of seeing high mass celebrated for many days. It is to be hoped that this may be repeated in the near future.

Col. Frank, commandant, left the post Feb. 4 for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification; Capt. Ingalls, 1st Art., will assume command during his absence. There is considerable talk of the Engineer Department going to work in earnest this summer to remodel the old fort and make her strong enough to withstand an attack from any foreign fleet that might be foolish enough to undertake the job. But the change will detract from the old place and the familiar old fort will be a thing of the past, with casemates filled with concrete, making the wall solid, and the wet ditch (moat) also filled with sand to make the parapet stronger. These and other modern improvements will make Fort Monroe as formidable as any military post in the United States.

WEST POINT.

A very enjoyable cadet afternoon tea was given by Mrs. Traub on Saturday, Feb. 1, in honor of her guest, Miss Lansing, of Albany. Mrs. Mason, Miss Nowland and Miss Michie presided at the tea table. Among the guests were the Misses Tremaine, Lydecker, Hanney, Torney and Davis and a large number of cadets. Among the young ladies present at the cadet hop on Saturday evening were the following: The Misses Torney, Michie, Davis, Craney, Hanney, Lydecker, Ward, Jones and Jefferson.

Col. Ernst has returned from Washington. During the absence of the superintendent and commandant last week the post was commanded by Maj. Spurgin. The services at the cadet chapel on Sunday morning were conducted by the Rev. W. W. Hughes, of Morristown, N. J. Until the appointment of a chaplain at the Military Academy to succeed the late Prof. Hestethwaite the Bishop of New York will continue as heretofore to supply the pulpit. No temporary chaplain has been appointed.

The cadets' indoor athletic games will be held in the gymnasium on March 7.

The ice in the river broke up suddenly last week with little warning. The crossing between West Point and Cold Spring was at no time absolutely safe. One of a party of enlisted men had a somewhat narrow escape while attempting to reach Cold Spring. He broke through the ice, but was rescued with some difficulty by his companions.

A series of lectures on "Nursing" will be delivered to the ladies of the post by Dr. Mason, beginning on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 5. This course will supplement the series on "First Aid" given earlier in the season.

Mrs. Heintzelman, of Washington, mother of Cadet Heintzelman, fourth class, and Mrs. Dorr, of New York, mother of Cadet Hancock, third class, were among cadets' relatives visiting at the post last week, as was also Mrs. H. Lewis, mother of Cadet Lewis, of the first class. Mrs. George H. Cameron spent a short time with friends at the Point about a fortnight ago.

The cadet class of '98 have elected the following officers: President, Lytle Brown; vice-president, A. E. Williams; secretary and treasurer, Malin Craig; hop managers, Cadets Hancock, Benchley, Babcock, Boggs, Stone, Epton and Bricker. The class of '99 have chosen the following members for officers: President, Robert C. Foy; vice-president, Clifton C. Carter; secretary and treasurer, Michael J. McDonough.

The following is the standing of the fourth class, as determined by the recent examination. The standing of the other classes is not published until June:

1, Stickley; 2, Rand; 3, Kelly, W.; 2d, 4, Woodruff; 5, Kromer; 6, Harris; 7, Gallup; 8, Ansell; 9, Putnam; 10, Jewell; 11, Coleman; 12, Wigmore; 13, Markham; 14, Bunnell; 15, Jackson, T. H.; 16, Simonds; 17, Carter; 18, Hunt; 19, Peck; 20, McDonough; 21, Burt; 22, Hanson; 23, Bushfield; 24, Mitchell, H. E.; 25, Farrat; 26, Heintzelman.

27, Commager; 28, Foy; 29, Romeyn; 30, Guiney; 31, Sawtelle; 32, Brown, W. S.; 33, Yates, H. E.; 34, Van Ruyne; 35, Brown, L.; 36, Whitaker; 37, Clark, C. B.; 38, Clippert; 39, Roberts, H. A.; 40, Moneley; 41, Marshall; 42, Cooke; 43, Stuart, G. W.; 44, Yates, H. J. Jr.; 45, Heldt; 46, Clark, H. B.

47, McClure, A. N.; 48, Ray, J. B.; 49, Minus; 50, Farmer; 51, Patten; 52, Waldron; 53, Robichon; 54, Trotter; 55, Justice; 56, Herron; 57, Cabell; 58, Oliver; 59, Durham; 60, Rhea, J. C.; 61, Bunde; 62, Humphrey, E. H.; 63, Embick; 64, Game; 65, Cowan; 66, Pillow; 67, Begle; 68, Meay; 69, Deems; 70, Hunter; 71, Watson, J.; 72, Peyton; 73, Halstead; 74, McNally; 75, Schull; 76, Oldenburg; 77, Way; 78, Jordan, W. M.; 79, Brown, F. R.; 80, Burke; 81, Huthstainer; 82, Stevens, C. M.; 83, Watson, F. V.; 84, Still; 85, Foster; 86, Sheldon, R. C.; 87, Wohlberg; 88, Kerr, F. B.; 89, Bishop, G.; 90, Stealey; 91, Major; 92, Seay; —, Wilson, not examined, absent with leave.

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Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Ex-
tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-
brated Brand "Pickings."

A brevet commission of Captain is to be given Lieut.
Robert G. Carter, retired, for meritorious and brave
service rendered during an Indian fight on the Paco
River, Texas. Gen. Miles carefully examined the papers
submitted showing the bravery of this officer during that
occurrence and unqualifiedly recommended that the
brevet commission of Captain be granted to him. The
papers in his case will be laid before the President im-
mediately, and Lieut. Carter's name to be Brevet Cap-
tain will be sent to the Senate for confirmation probably
next week. Lieut. Carter already has brevet commis-
sion of First Lieutenant for bravery displayed during an
Indian campaign. This brevet was conferred upon him
for "specially gallant conduct in action against Indians
on the Brazos River, Texas, Oct. 10, 1871."

SETTLEMENT OF THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

Though we hear less of wars and rumors of war and
have happily escaped the threatened difficulty with Tur-
key, what was said in the Journal of Feb. 11 on the sub-
ject of an expedition against that country is none the
less true. Of all the Christian powers, the United States
is one with whose enmity Turkey is most concerned, for
the reason that we are not parties to the treaty which
compels the European powers to act in concert or not at
all. It is the general impression that the authoritative
announcement in the Army and Navy Journal of the
proposed Naval programme against Turkey is what has
brought about the present good understanding with Tur-
key and awakened a desire on the part of the Sultan
to comply with our wishes, so far as concerns the pro-
tection of Americans and their interests and the pay-
ing of indemnities for the injuries already sustained.
The agreement between our good friend, Russia, and
Turkey has also influenced the abandonment of our pro-
posed programme of war. It is not generally known, but
it can be stated authoritatively that this programme
was an extremely extensive one and meant business.
In the first place, it contemplated the consolidation of
practically the entire Navy at one of four places,
Smyrna, Alexandretta, Bierout or Candia. Bierout and
Alexandretta were finally dropped out of consideration,
the first because the effect of its occupation in Constan-
tinople would not be very great; the second because it
was not large enough for the purpose desired. In or-
der to take Candia it would have required an army of
about 15,000 men. This was considered the best point
of attack, not excepting Smyrna. It was pointed out
that it is a splendid strategic point, and its capture
would have created consternation among the Turkish
officials and brought about instant compliance with
our demands. It was suggested that it would be well
enough to take Smyrna, but the danger of a land attack
in case of occupation was urged as an argument against
this plan. It is even stated that a base of supplies at
some point adjacent to Turkey was selected, which the
Department intended to stock with coal, ammunition
and provisions for the ships. Had Turkey not shown
herself to be more anxious to protect American inter-
ests, and had Russia not entered into her agreement
with the Sultan, there is every reason to believe that a
lively struggle would have taken place between the
United States and Turkish Navies, in which the Sul-
tan's land forces would probably have engaged. No
doubt existed as to the ability of our fleet to overpower
that of Turkey.

As all we asked of Turkey was that she should fulfill
her agreements with us and give our citizens and their
property the protection on Turkish territory, which we
have a right to ask, it has not been difficult to restore
the peace between the two countries. Congress has
passed a belligerent Armenian resolution, it is true, but
the President is not bound by it, and it is doubtful
whether it was seriously intended. Certainly, the in-
dications are the administration will ignore the Ar-
menian resolution. To present it now would be to re-
open a difficulty which appears to be settled. The Porte
is exerting itself to keep on friendly terms with our
government. It has given assurances that Americans
and their interests will be carefully protected, and it
would appear that these promises were made in good
faith and will be carried out. In fact, so certain are our
officials that the Turkish authorities will protect our
citizens that they are not throwing any obstacles in the
way of the return of missionaries to Turkey. There is
continued confirmation of the report of an agreement
between Russia and Turkey, but Great Britain is not
saying anything about it, nor has she taken any action.
The flying squadron is still in English waters, ready to
sail at an instant's notice. Its departure for the Medi-
terranean at this time will be very significant of diffi-
culty between Russia and England over the Turkish
question.

The Transvaal difficulty has dropped out of sight, and
Venezuela is now evidently a side issue. Spain has given
a pleasing surprise to Americans with regard to Cuba.
She has forestalled action by Congress relating to the
granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans by announc-
ing to the State Department in a friendly communica-
tion that Gen. Weyler, when he assumes command of the
Spanish forces in the Queen of the Antilles, will issue a
proclamation which will practically assure belligerency to
the insurgents. This proclamation in effect will state
that Spain intends to carry on a humane war, in case
the Cubans do likewise, and the latter refrain from de-
stroying the property of non-combatants. Spain's move
in this connection is considered a shrewd one, both diplo-
matically and from a military point of view.

When the historian records the experiences of 1896
he will ascribe the improved relations of the United
States toward other powers largely to the vigorous
assertions of our position contained in President Cleve-
land's message on the Monroe doctrine.

The "Manual for Courts Martial," prepared under the
supervision of the Judge Advocate General, by Lieut.
Arthur Murray, 1st Art., and approved for the use of
the Army by Secretary of War Lamont, was distributed
this week to the several Department Headquarters, etc.
It is a neat volume of 183 pages, with copious index,
bound in blue, to match the general regulations. Al-
though there is nothing specially new in the manual, yet
it brings everything relating to its special subject up to
date, and will be found extremely handy and useful
by Judge Advocates and others who have daily occasion
for reference.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

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The New York "World" has the following: "Capt. William F. Mannix, the correspondent of the 'Army and Navy Journal,' ordered by the Spanish authorities to leave Cuba, is from Malone, N. Y. He belongs to the militia, is a graduate of a military academy, and saw service in the rebellion. Col. E. J. Mannix, of Malone, N. Y., is a kinsman.

"Havana, Feb. 5.—Capt. Mannix, of the 'Army and Navy Journal,' came here with letters from the United States State Department and from officials of New York State, as well as from President Cleveland, according to reports here. Nevertheless, he is ordered to leave the island for having entered the insurgent lines. He went to the mountains of Cubitas to interview Senor Salvador Cisneros, President of the Cuban Republic. Recently he went again to the insurgents' camp for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Gen. Gomez." Our correspondent's description of the revolutionary and government forces appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Jan. 18, page 345. It is the accuracy of his statements that has given offense to the Spanish authorities, who are not solicitous to have the exact truth known. In his letter to the "Journal" Mr. Mannix said:

"Various estimates, most of them purporting to be authentic, have been published in the United States with regard to the strength and character of the Cuban revolutionary Army. Some of these estimates, emanating from Spanish sources, have been ridiculously small, while, on the other hand, the zealous agents of the revolution have given to the public figures that are greatly exaggerated. The special representative of the 'Army and Navy Journal,' desiring to give all the facts and form a nearly correct estimate, has gained access to the official Spanish data in Havana and has personally visited all the provinces of the island; seen and figured for himself, and talked with the commanders, Spanish and Cuban, in the different districts."

The conclusion from this close study of the facts was that 32,000 ill armed Cubans were holding at bay 110,000 Spanish troops. Speaking of the Camagueyan horsemen, commanded by Gen. Jose Rodriguez, our correspondent said: "They are splendid horsemen, equal to American cowboys, and constitute the flower of the revolutionary Army. Their horses are good and they are fully equipped in the matter of saddles, machetes, revolvers, etc." He also said: "Recent events have proven that the Cuban Generals employ tactics far superior to the government's officers. Few of them are military graduates, but all have seen service in other wars."

Difficulty between Gen. Batchelder, Q. M. Gen., and Maj. Joshua W. Jacobs, Depot Q. M. at Washington, D. C., has resulted in a shake-up of officers of the Quartermaster's Department. Gen. Batchelder recommended to the Secretary of War some weeks ago that Maj. Jacobs be transferred to the Department of the Columbia, and hinging upon this change was a number of others, which were stated in the Journal last week. Maj. Charles F. Humphreys, who has been Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, relieves Maj. Jacobs in Washington. The other changes are noted in our gazette. The trouble between Gen. Batchelder and Maj. Jacobs is said to have arisen over the work of the latter officer in connection with the Fort Myer Reservation. Being Depot Quartermaster, Maj. Jacobs had work in connection with Fort Myer to supervise. He objected, it is stated, to alleged interference on the part of the Quartermaster General with regard to this work, and the result was the recommendation of the Quartermaster General for his transfer. Secretary Lamont held

up the recommendation for about two weeks, and it was thought at one time he would not approve it.

Gen. Miles has recommended the appointment of a board to decide upon a programme for the target practice with the new rifle during the coming season. Secretary Lamont now has the matter under consideration and is expected to approve the recommendation at an early moment. It is the intention of the Army officials to hasten the work of the board just as soon as it assembles, so that it will make its report in ample time for the issuance of the order for the practice. The board will have to pass upon the question of the character of the shooting with the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and especially in the competition, which it is expected will close the season's work. Whether such a competition would be advisable is a matter meeting with some consideration at the hands of the officials. The probabilities are that this matter will also be passed upon by the proposed board.

The War Department will in all probability return to the Senate this week with an unfavorable indorsement the bill recently introduced in that body granting retired enlisted men \$7.50 per month for commutation of quarters. The bill was referred to Gen. Miles for his consideration, but while the General favored the measure, he declined to make any indorsement whatever upon it. The War Department, after considering the measure, decided that it would be unwise to have it enacted, and

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army appropriation bill, H. R. 5,350, reported by Mr. Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee, Feb. 3, 1896, contains the following provisos: "Provided, That there shall be no appointments of hospital stewards until the number of hospital stewards shall be reduced below 100, and thereafter the number of such officers shall be fixed at 100

"Provided, That hereafter no pay shall be retained. "Provided, That hereafter all appointments made in the Pay Department of the Army shall be made by selection from the line of the Army.

"Provided, That hereafter, in case the public quarters at any station are so full as to prevent the assignment of quarters in kind to a commissioned officer there stationed on duty with troops, commutation of quarters at the usual rates shall be paid to him as is now authorized by law to officers on duty without troops; the question of inadequacy of quarters in each case to be determined by the Secretary of War."

"Provided, That hereafter a monthly allowance of \$9.50 be granted in lieu of the allowance for subsistence and clothing.

"Manufacturing, repairing, procuring and issuing arms at the national armories, \$400,000; Provided, That this appropriation shall be applicable to the manufacture of the magazine arm recommended for trial by the board recently in session, and approved by the Secretary of War."

The bill also contains the usual provisions, limiting the payment for transportation to 4 cents a mile over the shortest traveled route, in addition to the actual cost of transportation, not including land grant routes; transportation to officers traveling with troops to be in kind. Advance mileage way be paid for distances over 2,000 miles. The specific appropriations are as follows:

Pay of officers of the line.....	\$ 2,768,000
Service pay of line officers.....	770,000
Pay of enlisted men.....	4,265,000
Pay of Hospital Corps.....	200,280
Enlisted service pay.....	450,000
125 clerks and 45 messengers.....	161,900
Pay of general staff.....	1,138,400
Service pay of staff.....	350,470
Pay of retired officers.....	1,100,000
Service pay of retired officers.....	320,000
Pay of retired enlisted men.....	386,287
Pay of 100 hospital matrons.....	12,000
Pay of 16 veterinaries.....	13,800
Pay of 35 paymasters' clerks, 30 messengers and traveling expenses of those and expert accountant I. G. Dept.....	69,000
Reporters and witnesses.....	6,150
Officers' commutation quarters.....	210,725
Enlisted men on discharge.....	700,000
Military information clerk.....	1,500
Expert Accountant I. G. Dept.....	2,500
Mileage to officers.....	140,000

Total pay and general expenses.....	\$13,103,512
Subsistence Department.....	\$1,650,000
Support of Apache prisoners.....	5,000
Quartermaster's Department.....	2,200,000
Incidental expenses.....	600,000
Horses for mounted use.....	130,000
Transportation (including that heretofore paid from the expenses of recruiting).....	2,400,000
Barracks and quarters.....	750,000
Construction and repairs to hospitals.....	75,000
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	7,000
Small arms target practice.....	10,000
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	1,050,000
Contingent expenses of Army.....	15,000
Medical and Hospital Department.....	140,500
Medical museum and library.....	5,000
Library, Surgeon General's office.....	10,000
Engineer Department.....	9,000
Engineer school library.....	500
Ordnance Department.....	880,000
Signal Service.....	18,000
Contingent expenses, Commanding General.....	1,750
Contingent expenses Departments.....	3,000
Contingent expenses, Information Bureau.....	3,640

The bill also contains the usual provisos concerning the pay of civilian employees.

Index.	Recommended appropriation.	Appropriated for last year.	Decrease.	Increase.
For pay of the Army.....	\$13,103,512.73	\$13,002,618.00	.....	\$100,894.64
For Subsistence Department.....	1,655,000.00	1,600,000.00	\$ 5,000	.....
For Quartermaster's Department.....	7,237,000.00	7,357,000.00	120,000	.....
For Medical Department.....	155,500.00	173,500.00	18,000	.....
For Engineer Department.....	9,500.00	6,500.00	.....	3,000.00
For Ordnance Department.....	1,089,000.00	1,026,600.00	.....	62,400.00
For Signal Service.....	18,000.00	18,000.00	.....	.....
For contingencies.....	8,390.00	8,390.00	.....	.....

Total.....\$23,275,902.73 \$23,252,608.00 \$143,000 \$100,294.64

will return it with an indorsement to this effect within the next few days.

The St. Augustine "Herald," referring to the recent meeting there of the National Editorial Association, says: "Of all the members of the association, none is more thoroughly identified with the success of the present meeting than Mrs. Anna M. Hughes Marcotte, and, it may be added, no one is more frequently pointed out as an example of industry, perseverance and determination of character, all of which characteristics are combined in this remarkable woman. After her marriage with Capt. H. Marcotte, U. S. A., she underwent many hardships and exposures to dangers on the frontier and learned to handle a rifle with as much skill and courage as any soldier ever possessed. She is constantly on the alert doing good here and there with willing heart and strong hand. The chief traits of this remarkable woman may be summed up as force of character, strong will, sound common sense, quickness of perception, and withal, a kindness of manner and disposition, in all of which she has few equals and no superior among her sex."

We have obtained a limited number of copies of the Government edition of the new U. S. Army Regulations, which we can furnish at the price of \$1.50 a copy, with the addition of ten cents for postage, when sent by mail. Those who desire them should apply for them early.

At the suggestion of Gen. Breckinridge a section of the bill has been made to read: "Several clerks and messengers shall be employed and apportioned to the several stations and the inspection districts by the Secretary of War," instead of "quarters and stations." Upon the recommendation of the Paymaster General the proviso was added that "hereafter a monthly allowance of \$9.50 be granted to retired enlisted men in lieu of the allowance for subsistence and clothing."

In the item of mileage to officers when traveling on duty without troops, the committee have stricken out, after the words "sleeping car fare" and before the words "And, provided further," the words "and transfers," which appeared in last year's bill. It did not appear to the committee to be just to require the officer to pay any part of the expense for his transportation, made necessary in complying with orders, and it also added a proviso "that advance mileage may be paid for all distances over 2,000 miles, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may provide."

In item for subsistence of the Army the committee have included among the items to be provided for, not heretofore included, 3,000 cooking utensils.

The item for cavalry horses has been increased to \$130,000, or \$50,000 over last year. Gen. Batchelder explained that last year there was a deficiency of \$49,900. He said: "The last two years we have been helped out on the annual appropriation through the discharge of the Indian cavalry soldiers, and their horses have been transferred to the Army. The estimates for this year are much larger than for several previous years. The appropriation is exhausted, and we have nothing left and have not had for some time."

In item "for manufacture of ammunition for small arms," etc., after the word "practice," not heretofore included, the committee have added "ammunition for burials at national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers"; and also in the item "for firing morning and evening gun," after the word "seven," have inserted "and at national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers." Under present law there is no provision for furnishing this ammunition, and the committee believe the authority should be granted.

Gen. Flaggler explained that the Ordnance Department had devised a powder for its morning and evening gun which costs 8.85 cents instead of 18 cents, the price heretofore paid. He explained that the new small arm cartridges with smokeless powder and in jacketed bullets costs nearly fifty per cent. more than the old ammunition. He asked \$46,000 for reserve ammunition, and, being asked how long the ammunition would keep, said: "Practically forever. It does not deteriorate. We have had ammunition twenty to thirty years old stored in a damp magazine, but when we took it out and fired it there was no deterioration. We do not anticipate any difference in that smokeless powder." He explained the necessity for increased appropriations for ordnance stores by saying that the old material left over from the war was now wholly exhausted. Everything has been cleaned out and the arsenals are empty of stores. He said that the new Army rifle could be produced at about \$18.

The Chairman: "Is it going to be satisfactory? I have understood it is very unsatisfactory."

Gen. Flaggler: "I would say that that is not true. There will be complaints, of course. No new arm has ever been adopted by an Army in this country or any other without finding imperfections which can be overcome or in which improvements could be made. This has always been the case. So far as I can remember, in my time there has been no gun issued to the Army in which so few of these imperfections have been developed as in this, and I think that we will have a satisfactory gun in the new single loader. The Springfield arm is justly regarded as the best in the world, and has been satisfactory. It was satisfactory six years before the present improvement and changes ceased."

In his report accompanying the Army appropriation bill the chairman of the Military Committee of the House, Mr. Hull said: "Your committee recognize the staff appointments as the most desirable positions, and think the officers of the Army should have reserved the right to receive the appointments to all vacancies on the staff. The officers of the Army are restricted to one line of ambition, and your committee believe it unjust to permit appointment from civil life to any staff corps of the Army. If this provision shall be adopted it will leave only the Judge Advocate's department open to appointments from civil life."

Recommended appropriation.	Appropriated for last year.	Decrease.	Increase.
\$13,103,512.73	\$13,002,618.00	.....	\$100,894.64
1,655,000.00	1,600,000.00	\$ 5,000	.....
7,237,000.00	7,357,000.00	120,000	.....
155,500.00	173,500.00	18,000	.....
9,500.00	6,500.00	.....	3,000.00
1,089,000.00	1,026,600.00	.....	62,400.00
18,000.00	18,000.00	.....	.....
8,390.00	8,390.00	.....	.....

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senator Daniel has given notice of an amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for payment to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works of its audited and adjusted claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battleship Texas, \$80,049.35.

Senator Vilas has given notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the Military Academy bill providing that the corps of cadets shall consist of two from each State at large, one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and twenty from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, and those appointed at large may be residents of any State in the Union. The two appointed at large from each State shall be actual residents of the State from which they are appointed, and the others shall be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts or the District of Columbia, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the Senate an estimate by the Secretary of the Navy for a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000 for the equipment of new vessels.

The House Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Whiting, widow of the late Lieut. Henry Whiting, of the Marine Corps.

The House Military Committee has reported favorably the bill ceding the Fort Omaha reservation to the State of Nebraska for the purpose of establishing a State military school. A section was added to the bill making it the duty of the State while in possession of the reservation to keep the permanent buildings and improvements in as good condition and repair as at the date it shall enter into possession thereof, and the same are to be inspected at least once a year by an officer of the Army, who shall report on the condition of such improvements to the Secretary of War.

The House of Representatives has passed the following joint resolution: "That the distinctive badge adopted by the Sons of Veterans, United States of America, may be worn, in their own right, upon all public occasions of ceremony, by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization."

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill to pension Elizabeth W. Sutherland, widow of the late Brig. Gen. C. Sutherland, Surg. Gen., U. S. A., at \$75 per month; also the bill to pension Ellen Ewing, widow of the late Bvt. Maj. Gen. Thos. Ewing; also the bill to pension Matilda Gresham, widow of the late Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, at \$100 per month; also the bill to pension Caroline B. Bradford, widow of the late Capt. Bradford, U. S. N., at \$50 per month.

The bill to place Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list has been favorably reported in both Houses. The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bills to place Capt. Francis A. Field on the retired list and to appoint Hosp. Stwd F. M. Marshall to be a 2d Lieutenant on the retired list. The Senate Committee on Claims has reported favorably the bill to pay the heirs of the late John Roach \$48,858 on account of the Dolphin. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill to promote Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown to be a Commander on the retired list. Senator Chandler has introduced a bill to pension Mary A. Abercrombie Shufeldt, daughter of the late Rear Adm. Shufeldt, at \$30 per month. Secretary Lamont has sent to the Senate an estimate showing that \$25,678,860 could be advantageously used by the Department for coast defenses prior to July 1, 1897, of which amount \$4,722,000 should be made immediately available. The Naval Appropriation bill will not be reported to the House before next week. The sub-committee has not yet reached a conclusion as to the provisions to be inserted for the increase of the Navy. There is a wide difference among the members on this point.

Representative Barrett has introduced a joint resolution, providing for a Congressional inquiry into the advisability of moving the Naval Academy to a more suitable location.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S REORGANIZATION BILL.

We print below the text of the bill and argument for the reorganization of the line of the Army which Secretary Lamont, in accordance with their request, has forwarded to the Military Committees of the two Houses of Congress. In the bill it is evident that the Secretary has incorporated many of the ideas which Gen. Miles suggested in the measures he prepared. It may be stated positively that the bill is not a "promotion" measure, although benefit in the way of increased rank will accrue to the infantry and artillery arms should it be enacted. The cavalry arm is let alone, a thing which many of its officers have always desired. In his letter of transmittal to both Chairman Hawley, of the Senate Committee, and Chairman Hull, of the Military Committee, Secretary Lamont states that the "present organization of the line of the Army is defective in many particulars, and the pressing necessity for correcting these defects has been pointed out, not only in the reports of the Secretary of War for 1894-95, but in many reports of my predecessors, and in an annual message to Congress of the President. Every General in command of the Army since Gen. Grant has urgently recommended reorganization of the line."

"At present seventy out of 270 companies of cavalry and infantry exist only on a skeleton basis. The proposition now submitted contemplates the restoration of these company organizations, the completion of the battalion formation for the infantry and the addition of about 1,000 men to the artillery arm, which addition it is believed would sufficiently enlarge that arm of the service for all ordinary needs in connection with the sea-coast defenses. The number of enlisted men now authorized is 25,000, exclusive of the Hospital Corps. The number of companies of the line is 430. After necessary detachments for various staff duties sanctioned by law it was found that the strength of each company in the line would be so small that efficiency and economy would be promoted by a consolidation of the men into a smaller number of company organizations. This resulted in the skeletonizing above referred to. The proposition submitted contemplates the restoration of the enlisted strength to that fixed by Section 1115, R. S., and the effect will be to increase the force from about 25,700 now authorized to 30,000, or an addition of about 4,300 enlisted soldiers. Some promotions and readjustments of the officers are incidental to the measure." Here is Secretary Lamont's bill:

Bill to reorganize the line of the Army and to increase its efficiency: Be it enacted, etc., That the line of the Army shall consist of 10 regiments of cavalry, 7 regiments of artillery and 25 regiments of infantry, and that the total number of enlisted men in the Army of the

United States, including Indian scouts and the Hospital Corps, shall be limited to 30,000.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of the officers, enlisted men and veterinary surgeons now authorized by law except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 12 captains, 14 1st lieutenants, 12 2d lieutenants, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster's sergeant, 1 chief musician, 2 principal musicians and 12 batteries: Provided that two batteries of each regiment may in the discretion of the President be organized as field artillery and each battery that may be so organized shall have in addition to the battery organization now authorized by law 4 corporals, 2 farriers and 1 saddler: And provided further, that each of the remaining batteries that are not organized as field artillery may in the discretion of the President have 2 additional sergeants.

Sec. 4. That each regiment of infantry shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 majors, 12 captains, 14 1st lieutenants, 12 2d lieutenants, the chaplains now authorized by law, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster's sergeant, 1 chief musician, 2 principal musicians and 12 companies organized into three battalions of four companies each.

Sec. 5. That each regiment of the line of the Army shall have 1 adjutant and 1 quartermaster, each of whom shall be selected from the 1st lieutenants of the regiment, and except as herein provided the organization of troops, batteries and companies of each arm of the service shall remain as now fixed by law, provided that the grades of artificer and wagoner are hereby abolished.

Sec. 6. That all vacancies created or caused by this act and all that may occur in the line of the Army after July 1, 1896, shall be filled by promotion according to seniority from the next lower grades in the several arms of cavalry, artillery and infantry, respectively, subject to the existing provisions of law governing examinations for promotion.

Sec. 7. The graduates of the Military Academy may, at the discretion of the President, be promoted and commissioned as additional 2d lieutenants, as provided in the act approved May 17, 1896.

Sec. 8. That this act shall take effect July 1, 1896, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

In a memorandum accompanying the bill, the Secretary says: The Cavalry.—The plan of reorganization herewith submitted contemplates no change in the cavalry arm beyond manning the skeleton troops and completing the squadron formation, while the total number of troopers would remain unchanged. The Infantry.—This arm must furnish the mass of any army. The other arms are accessories and subordinate to the infantry. Upon its tactics the whole superstructure of military operations must be built. Nearly all the National Guard and militia are of this arm, and they have a right to expect to see in each regular infantry regiment a model for their guidance. By the reorganization act of 1866, the infantry force was fixed at 45 regiments; the cavalry at 10, and the artillery at 5. In 1869 the number of infantry regiments, officers and men, was reduced nearly one-half, and in 1874, and subsequently, a further reduction in men brought the total down from over 28,000 in 1868 to less than 13,000. There was then and has since been no reduction in cavalry or artillery. The infantry regiment as at present constituted, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major and 10 companies, dates from the Army reorganization act of 1821. Since then the armament, formation and system of evolution of all modern armies have been changed; some of them many times. Our arms, equipments and systems of drill have kept pace with the world's progress in these regards, and we have done what was possible to adapt the incongruous 10-company regiments to the modern requirements of small, compact battalions of 4 companies. But this result has been only partially obtainable. The only change necessary to secure the regimental formation desired is the addition of 2 companies and retaining the 2 that have been skeletonized, making 12 per regiment in all, divided into three battalions, each with its own major to command. Should the infantry organization be completed as proposed, the number of companies equipped would be increased by 100, making the total infantry force 75 battalions of 4 companies, or about 240 men each. In time of emergency demanding a speedy increase of the number of men, the battalion could be increased to 400 men. The next expansion would involve the addition of a fourth battalion to each regiment. Through these steps the number of infantrymen could be doubled without changing the organization at all.

The Artillery.—The reorganization of the present artillery force into 7 regiments of 12 batteries each will provide 84 batteries of artillery, an increase of 24, of which 14 may be field batteries and 70 for coast defense. In emergency the regular troops with their organization filled to the maximum, might have to form the first line of defense, while the further resources of the country were being made available. In that case the infantry and cavalry corps would form an Army corps of about 40,000 men. Fourteen 6-inch batteries would provide 84 guns for this corps, or a proportion of about 2 guns per 1,000 men. While this proportion might be sufficient on certain theaters of war, it is the smallest that should be contemplated. The value of preparation in this respect will be evident to any student of the early operations of the civil war. The lack of a navy on the part of the Confederate States made serious attack upon the Federal seaports a thing not to be apprehended. A large proportion of the artillery on sea-coast service could, therefore, be mounted as field batteries, for which service both officers and men had been prepared by training in time of peace. But it is a foregone conclusion that in any way such as is now at all possible our heavy batteries will urgently be needed in sea-coast fortifications. The above minimum proportion of field guns should, therefore, be provided as the nucleus for the volunteer batteries which must form the greater portion of this arm in time of war. A reasonable preparation in this respect is all the more necessary in view of the greater time needed for the organization and training of volunteer field artillery as compared with other arms. The proposed organization of the artillery will provide 70 foot batteries for service in sea-coast fortifications. The necessity for such a provision becomes more apparent with every addition to the number of emplacements, guns and carriages in the modern defenses. The problem is on the one hand to determine the minimum number of trained men necessary as caretakers of costly material in time of peace and the minimum number needed as the nucleus for the war garrison; on the other hand, to reconcile these numbers with a reasonable limitation of cost. When our system of defenses is completed, it will require a total of 29,314 enlisted men to provide one relief for all the guns and mortars. On the peace footing the 70 batteries would have a trifle over 4,000 men, every one of whom would be a trained gunner. With the maximum strength now contemplated by the Revised Statutes their strength would be nearly 10,000 men. By a further possible increase of the enlisted strength for these batteries they could provide between 17,000

and 18,000 men. And in either case the additional men scattered among the old organizations would become quickly trained. The latter number would provide the war garrison first needed for the more important harbors. In any event they would be a carefully trained body of at least 4,000 gunners, with their officers, to be scattered among the various fortifications for the training of volunteer organizations in peace and as a nucleus for the garrisons in time of war.

The ultimate economy resulting from a sufficient number of properly trained gunners will be apparent when it is considered that the cost for powder and projectile alone: To fire one round from the 8-inch B. L. R. rifle, \$164.55; 10-inch B. L. R. rifle, \$322.40; 12-inch B. L. R. \$561.70; 12-inch B. L. mortar, \$219.65; 8-inch pneumatic gun, \$280; 15-inch pneumatic gun, \$650.

The total number of separate fortifications projected and partially completed is a little more than 100. In some harbors there will be one, in others there will be 10, 12 and 15. Not all of these will require permanent garrisons in time of peace. The work of instruction will be carried on in the larger fortifications, while detachments sent out from time to time will suffice for the protection and care of material in the others. It is believed that 70 companies of sea-coast artillery will enable this work to be properly done. But that it is the minimum number that should be expected to do so.

Redistribution, 30,000 Men.—This improvement could be accomplished through an addition to the present enlisted force of about 4,300, and will leave the total strength the same as that fixed by Section 1115 of the R. S. The distribution would then stand about as follows: Cavalry, 30 squadrons, 6,170; artillery, 14 light batteries and 70 sea-coast batteries, 5,075; infantry, 75 battalions, 16,325 men; engineers, 1 battalion, 500; ordnance detachments, 485; West Point detachments, 215; Indian scouts, 42; Signal Corps, 50; ordnance sergeants, 110; quartermaster sergeants, 80; commissary sergeants, 90; Hospital Corps, 711; miscellaneous, 147; total, 30,000.

Such a force considered with reference to a territory of three million square miles provides one soldier to 100 square miles.

Cost.—The additional expense involved amounts to about 6½ per centum of the present annual cost of the Army, and the increase in the effective strength of the regiments will be quite 18 per centum. The effect of the proposed changes upon expenditures has been computed with a great deal of care. Every feature affecting cost has been considered and the exhibit herewith gives a full and complete statement of the result. The crude results may be stated as follows: Increase for salaries of commissioned officers... \$528,880 Increase for pay of enlisted men... 730,155 Increase for clothing of enlisted men... 200,380 Increase of subsistence for enlisted men... 273,251 Forage, etc., for additional horses... 24,400 Total increase over present expenditure for pay, ration, clothing and forage... 1,757,066

Promotion is but an incidental feature, but this measure, if enacted, will remove inequalities in respect to promotion that have been the subject of well-founded criticism. The organization will meet the present requirements and all that can be foreseen. It will place the Army on a plane of efficiency never before reached, and will give to many deserving officers the promotion to which their age, long and efficient service entitle them. Promotions will be equalized in the three arms, and many just causes for complaint will be removed.

The bill for the reorganization of the Army, presented by Secretary Lamont, will probably be given the right of way over all others. The bill introduced in the Senate and House (by request), which we have called the Sherman bill, meets with the Secretary's disapproval. In a letter to Senator Hawley, chairman of the Military Committee, Mr. Lamont estimates the annual increased expense of the maximum organization under this bill at \$1,698,431.10, besides \$3,000,000 for new barracks and quarters, and \$218,000 for artillery and cavalry horses; also a large sum for a new armament. He says: "The annual charge would exceed \$2,000,000 and the extraordinary expense of barracks and quarters would probably reach \$4,000,000." In conclusion, he said: "Favorable consideration of this measure is not recommended." The Secretary's estimate of cost under the Sherman bill includes items of increase which will necessarily result from any improvement in Army organization and are an argument against this particular bill. We have not occupied time with its consideration, for we have believed from the first that whatever might be the arguments in its favor, it would not receive the serious consideration of Congress.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1,837.—Mr. Gallinger: That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ellen Ewing, widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Thomas Ewing, at the rate of \$100 per month.

S. 1,845.—Mr. Hale: This is a general bill, authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to lend or give condemned ordnance, guns and cannon balls to G. A. R. posts and municipal corporations.

S. 1,849.—Mr. Pfeffer: That in all cases where persons served in the Army or Navy of the Confederate States of America, and afterwards, during the progress of the War of the Rebellion, such persons enlisted and served as soldiers or marines in the Army or Navy of the United States, and were honorably discharged from said service, such persons shall be entitled to pensions the same as other pensionable persons; and all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

S. 1,940.—Mr. Call (by request): To retire with an advance of one grade Army officers, not above the grade of Captain, who served during the civil war, who have served 30 years, are 64 years of age, or who shall have become incapacitated for active service by reason of wounds or disease incidental to the service.

S. 1,979, Mr. Perkins, and H. R. 5,215.—Mr. Robinson: "To improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps." This is the bill prepared by Commo. Matthews, representing the Naval Association, and published in the "Journal" of Jan. 11, page 333. Sec. 19, which makes staff pay the same as that of the executive branch, has been stricken out and the number of the sections following are altered accordingly. The number of Naval Constructors is increased to 38. Naval Committee.

H. R. 104.—Mr. Bartlett (N. Y.): That the President be hereby authorized to contract for building six battleships in addition to the two authorized by the act of March 1895. These additional ships shall fulfill the requirements of said act, except the proviso therein and that the cost shall not exceed \$3,300,000 each, exclusive of armament. And the President is authorized to contract for these ships without further advertisement, basing the prices in his discretion to be paid upon bids which have already been received for the construction, upon the Navy Department's designs, of the two ships authorized

(Continued on page 417.)

NAVY GAZETTE.

MATES AS PETTY OFFICERS.

In the case of "The United States, appellant, vs. Henry C. Fuller," appealed from the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court has decided (opinion, Jan. 20, 1896) that mates in the Navy are entitled to commutation of rations as petty officers. The Court (Mr. Justice Brown), after summing up the facts and citing the law applicable to the case, says:

"From this summary of the Revised Statutes it appears reasonably clear:

"1. That boatswains, gunners, sailmakers and carpenters are warrant officers to be appointed by the President, and that they are the only ones specifically mentioned as such.

"2. That mates are officers not holding commissions or warrants, and not entitled to them, but are petty officers promoted by the Secretary of the Navy from seamen of inferior grades, who have enlisted for not less than two years, and that they are distinguished from other petty officers only in the fact that their pay is fixed by statute instead of by the President. From this it would seem to follow that, although their pay is fixed by law, instead of by the President, they are in other respects entitled to the emoluments of petty officers, among which are rations. The exception of mates from Section 1569 merely indicates that Congress, having already fixed their pay, such pay need not be fixed by the President. But they are still within the exception of 'petty officers, seamen and ordinary seamen attached to receiving ships,' who are inferentially allowed a ration by Section 1579. The exception of mates from other petty officers in Section 1569 indicates that they are petty officers, and the exception of petty officers, from those who are not entitled to rations under Section 1579, indicates that as such they are entitled to a ration.

"We think there is no authority for saying that they are temporarily appointed to the duties of a warrant officer. While the words 'acting master's mates,' sometimes employed prior to the Revised Statutes, might indicate, by the use of the word 'acting,' a person temporarily appointed to the duties of a master's mate, officers who are recognized by law, and whose pay is fixed by a permanent statute, cannot be said to be temporarily appointed. The argument that a 'warrant' is defined to be 'an instrument conferring authority upon persons, inferior to a commission,' and that mates must therefore be warrant officers, because they are appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, proves too much; since all petty officers hold by some sort of designation from a superior authority, and if a warrant be an instrument inferior to a commission, this would make all petty officers warrant officers. On the other hand, as, by Section 1405, warrant officers are appointed by the President, it would seem to follow that, if they held their appointments from an inferior authority, they were not to be considered as warrant officers. There is also an implication to the same effect from the act of Aug. 1, 1894 (28 Stat. 212), raising the pay of mates, and providing that 'the law regulating the retirement of warrant officers in the Navy shall be construed to apply to the twenty-eight officers now serving as mates.' This provision would be quite unnecessary if, under the general provisions of law, they fell within the designation of warrant officers.

"After some hesitation and apparent confusion of opinion on the part of the Navy Department, this was the construction of the Revised Statutes finally settled upon by the Navy Regulations of 1893, Art. 28, and we think it is correct. The only difficulty in the case seems to have arisen from certain acts prior to the Revised Statutes, notably the act of 1813, which dealt with warranted 'master's mates,' under which mates continued to be classified by the Navy Department as warrant officers until the Revised Statutes were adopted.

"The judgment of the Court of Claims is, therefore, affirmed."

IMPROVEMENT IN WAR MATERIAL.

Reviewing the development of war material during the year 1895 the "Engineer" says: "The efficiency of quick-fire depends on the use of smokeless powder, and we may congratulate ourselves that while cordite has given us such trouble in manufacture, the finished article as issued for service has so far proved itself thoroughly stable and safe under the most trying conditions, while it has given excellent ballistic results; in fact, to say that it has established its character as thoroughly, probably more thoroughly than any other smokeless powder, is hardly to do justice to it. On the continent smokeless powders, chiefly based, like cordite, on the combination of nitro-glycerin and cotton, are used, but in the United States, strange to say, so great is the distrust of such powders that nothing better than a semi-smokeless powder of unsatisfactory behavior has been allowed to be used on board ship. On the other hand, the U. S. Navy have been forward to adopt high explosive bursting charges for their shells; recent experiments, however, instituted owing to reports from the seat of the Chinese and Japanese war, showed that powder produced greater effect than wet gun-cotton, and it is anticipated that powder will be reverted to in America.

"Passing on to armor, we find the United States, far from lagging behind, is here in the very front of the race of progress. In the United States a really good nickel treated plate will defeat a Holtzer 6-in. projectile. Till our treated plates do the same we are apparently left behind. Then, while we seldom test really thick treated plates, the United States authorities do so and have achieved most striking success with them, especially with what are called 'double forged' plates made by Carnegie. Double forging is the natural remedy for crystallization and weakness produced in very thick plates by the Harvey process, but double forging is untried in this country. At length, however, we are glad to hear that our armor plate manufacturers are alive to what has been done abroad, and are making efforts to push forward. At the Atlas Works (Brown's) nickel steel experimental plates are in course of manufacture, which will be ready for trial in a month. One of them has been forced after cementation by a process which is doubtless very similar to the re-forging carried out in the United States, though taken up some time since—before the American results were known here. Messrs. Vickers are also alive to the desirability of developing nickel steel armor, so that we may shortly hope to see good results. While hitherto neglecting nickel in vertical armor, we have happily succeeded in making thin nickel steel plates for decks and structure of ships with peculiar properties, and consider that in them we have a strong element embodied in construction.

"Passing on to shot, even the excellent Carpenter projectiles of large caliber, made in America, appear now to have been beaten by those known as the Wheeler-Stirling make. We know of no achievements in this country to compare with what these projectiles have done. With ever-increasing velocities we might have expected to have had to record bursts of guns during the year. This has not been the case either in England or on the continent. The smokeless powders lend themselves to the achievement of very high velocities, combined with a low maximum pressure.

"It can hardly be said that the year has shown good results for the very small bore rifles adopted by almost all military powers. Some trials on carcasses showed that singularly little harm was done in perforating flesh, but it was explained that in living bodies the inelastic moisture present was violently thrown outward and enormous holes made. This was illustrated in lecture experiments with moist clay and the like. This was too readily accepted, suspicion should have been aroused by the fact that wild animals grazing did not always find out when they were hit; and still more direct evidence was afforded us when a collier, shot through the thigh in a riot, walked about for an hour or two fancying that he felt something, but not troubling much about it. Now evidence has poured in from opposite quarters of the world to the effect that the small bore is singularly deficient in stopping power. It might be said, indeed, to have the opposite effect, for a retreating Chinese is thought to have had his pace rather accelerated as a rule when struck by a Japanese small bore bullet. Medical reports from England, the continent, and America show that the wounds made both through flesh and bone give generally remarkably little trouble, and heal with great rapidity. Our troops recently sent to Ashanti have been armed with the old Martini carbine of 0.45 in. bore, nor can we wonder. Savages who have not had the advantage of hearing the lecturer prove the effect of the bullets to be so terrible, would, we fear, take little or no notice of bullet wounds made by the 0.303 in. bore, unless they struck in a really vital place, such as the brain or heart, and these organs are perhaps not specially large in savages. Seriously, something will have to be done about the small bore bullet; perhaps the partial removal of nickel covering may cause setting up of the bullet to a reasonable size on impact. If this is contrary to the Geneva Convention, might it not be laid down that a civilized soldier must retire from action after a certain number of hits, say, two or three? For it appears that even this number have not always caused serious inconvenience at the time."

MILITARY FORCES OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Harper & Bros. we reproduce the article which follows, written for "Harper's Weekly" of Feb. 1 by the editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

That an efficient military establishment is compatible with the system of voluntary enlistment, and with the idea of the subordination of the military to the civil authority, is shown in the case of Great Britain. It is from England that we inherit our prejudices against the Army, and they still prevail in the old country; but circumstances have compelled England to qualify herself to meet the necessities of war. Requiring a standing Army, she considers popular prejudice against it so far as to maintain that this Army is a temporary establishment to be revived each year by act of Parliament.

Great Britain has actually serving in her regular Army at this time 221,000 officers and men. There are on home service about 107,000 men. Of these, 27,000 are in Ireland, nearly 4,000 in Scotland, and the rest are scattered through England, Wales and the Channel Islands. In India, Burma, and at the Red Sea post of Aden she has 76,000 men; 15,000 at Malta and Gibraltar; 3,500 at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, not including the re-enforcements called for by the present disturbances in South Africa.

At Hong Kong there are 3,000 troops, and in Egypt 4,500. These, with the small garrisons scattered throughout the various colonies, make up the sum total of England's regular forces. In India there are nine regiments of cavalry, 88 battalions and companies of artillery, and 53 battalions of infantry, not including the Indian native Army. This gives a total force in India of 72,648; 24,000 of these are in Bengal and 20,000 in the Punjab. The rest are divided between Bombay and Madras. The forces in India permit the formation of two Army corps composed of British and native troops in combination, and three or four cavalry divisions.

It is estimated that within six weeks after the declaration of war a third Army corps and cavalry division would arrive in India from Great Britain, and about eight weeks later a fourth Army corps. Thus there could be established in two months, on the Indus or at Kandahar, an Army of nearly 150,000 men. This will give some idea of England's possibilities of prompt action in case of war.

England's military forces are composed, as are ours, of regular and volunteer troops, but she combines all her men of war under one organization, while we divide them up into as many organizations as we have States, and separate our little regular establishment of troops from any co-operation with the State organizations. Moreover, by a rider on the annual appropriation bill, Congress forbids enlistments for the regular Army beyond the limit of 25,000 men, and this does not provide more than one-half the men to man the organizations authorized by statute.

A repeal of the prohibition now placed upon enlistment would permit the increase of our present regular establishment to a total of nearly 50,000 officers and men, and the increase would be wholly in enlisted men. A bill now before Congress provides for five more regiments of artillery and five more infantry regiments. It also changes the infantry regiments to three battalion organizations of four companies each. There are estimated to be 100,000 discharged soldiers of the regular Army afloat, and it would be easy to obtain all the trained men needed to increase our regular regiments to the maximum if war threatened. What would be needed to fit us for war is some such co-ordination of our military forces as England has, and an adequate supply of small arms and artillery. The British Islands are divided into district commands, and these are further divided into regimental districts, each under the command of a Colonel, who is responsible for the military establishment in his district, including regular militia and volunteers. The volunteers actually enrolled number 225,623 men. Of militia there are 128 infantry battalions, 32 corps of artillery, 11 fortress companies of engineers, and 8 divisions of submarine miners. The yeomanry have 8,000 men for duty.

The United States has over 10 millions of militia liable for duty, but only 115,000 of these have any form of military organization, and they have no relation to the regular Army. A very considerable portion of the organized militia or National Guard are ill prepared for immediate duty, not only because they are inefficiently armed, but because they are badly organized. In the event of war, however, these could soon be supplied from our store of Springfield guns, which have been discarded by the Army, but are excellent weapons. Of the organized National Guard we have 70,000 on the Atlantic coast, 21,000 within easy reach of the lakes and Canadian boundary, and some 10,000 on the Pacific coast, and 15,000 in interior States.

Our immediate need in event of war with a foreign

power would be seacoast defense, and not one of the National Guard organizations would be available for this, however excellent their quality, they having no training in artillery practice. Indeed, our little force of regular artillerymen have had little training thus far in handling the modern ordnance, and our artillery officers have grown gray in an attempt to fit themselves and their men for efficient service by a drill with obsolete ordnance that ought to be turned into the scrap heap. Our most imperative necessity, therefore, is for an increase of our regular artillery force. To intrust the work of coast defense to our Navy is to paralyze the efficiency of the Navy. It would be impossible for it to insure us against a naval attack, as this may be directed against any one of a dozen important harbors lying open to the sea. Our whole Atlantic and Gulf coast-line, from Maine to Texas, is subject to assault, and the Pacific coast is in no better position. We have a dozen fine harbors easily accessible on the flood, and affording good inside anchorage at all stages of the tide to the largest war vessels. Among these are Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport and Hampton Roads. Half a dozen others would shut out some of the deepest-draft men-of-war, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola and New Orleans have partial protection in the difficulty of access through their channels. Even with the best organization for coast-line defense we should, however, need a co-operative naval force to secure our control of the Long Island Sound and Delaware and Chesapeake bays. By leaving our coastline unfortified the safety of every important American seaport would depend, in the event of war, on the uncertain issue of a sea fight.

"HE WHO SEEKS EQUITY MUST DO EQUITY."

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In the "Journal" of recent date, and other papers, there have appeared purported complaints of Congressmen that Army officers do not "get together" on Army legislation, and the impossibility therefrom to determine just what is needed. Whatever diversity of opinion on reorganization may obtain, they art a unit in desire for the legal, just and prompt settlement of their public accounts. Under the present practice an officer of the reorganization may obtain, they are a unit in desire for any claim or offset on the part of the government until it is settled or he is relieved by Congress. On the other hand, an officer may be compelled for years to accept on his side of the account an unfair and illegal decision to his detriment by an auditor, and after suffering the inconvenience of delay and annoyance and expense of a suit in the Court of Claims, appealed to and affirmed in his favor by the Supreme Court, he finds a fair settlement estopped by a rule of the Comptroller's office outlawing (?) claims against the government of over six years' standing, though acknowledging the justice of the claims. Nor is this "outlaw" rule cast iron, as some accounts have been adjusted after the limit, as cited in Senate bill 1,774, introduced by Mr. White, to secure the just settlement of the "outlawed" cases. Perhaps it is wise to have some limitation to protect the government from annoyance of old claims, but the limit is too short for Army accounts. Officers receive their pay from disbursing officers with several superiors, and being held to such strict accountability for their disbursements and compliance with instructions, they are sometimes timid when new points arise, and officers sometimes have to accept what they believe at the time to be unjust settlement of accounts, that duty may prevent and rules of discipline hamper for years the correct adjustment. Surely the government has no desire to take such undue advantage of its loyal and obedient soldiers as this unholy limitation certainly does. C. M.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks is so remote and isolated from the rest of the world we seldom see ourselves in print; however, we yet feel able to keep up the reputation of the "old 9th." On the evening of Jan. 31 a farewell reception was given Col. Bartlett by the officers of his regiment. At 9 o'clock the band "struck up" a martial air and the Colonel began receiving the guests. He was assisted by the ladies of his regiment, Mrs. Kline, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Lawton, and all the officers in full dress uniform. The guests—about 100—came from Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and from the village of Sackets and also some very delightful Canadian officers from the barracks at Kingston. After the reception came dancing, which was indulged in till near midnight, when elaborate refreshments were served in elegant style. Following this the Colonel was presented by his many friends in Watertown with a beautiful jeweled sword pin and a unique set of sleeve buttons, two tiny gold cannon balls joined with a link and in each ball a diamond. The Colonel, though taken unawares, rallied his forces like a good soldier and responded feelingly and pertinently. Then the dancing was renewed and continued till the wee sma' hours. The handsomely decorated hall, the elegant toilettes of the ladies and the showy uniforms of the officers all conspired to make the reception a grand success.

The Colonel leaves for New York, where he will spend a three months' leave preparatory to being retired. It is well that after nearly thirty-five years of continuous service he can lay off the harness and enjoy a rest.

FORT WARREN, MASS.

On Friday evening, Jan. 24, Col. Woodruff and Lieut. Weaver accompanied the Governor and staff to Worcester, where they had been invited to attend a ball given by the Light Infantry of that city. While at Worcester Col. Woodruff and Lieut. Weaver were the guests of Col. Fred. Wellington and were delightfully entertained by that gentleman. Adj. Gen. Dalton recently completed his arrangements for the practical instruction of officers and men of the Massachusetts militia by officers selected from the 2d Art. at this post. The Adjutant General seems well pleased at the interest taken in the militia by the present command at this post.

Last Friday evening a large hop was given by the officers and ladies of the garrison. Among the visitors present were Capt. and Mrs. Osgood, the Misses Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kimberly, Miss Sara Osgood, Lieut. and Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Johnson, Miss Wood and the Messrs. Lippincott, Thiestand, Heard, Williams, Harrington and Holdridge. The post was represented by Col. and Mrs. Woodruff, Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Dr. Clendenin, Capt. Schenck, Miss Schenck, Miss Margaret Schenck, Lieut. Smith, the Misses Smith, Lieut. Weaver, Mrs. and Miss Weaver, Lieut. and Mrs. Catlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Lang, Lieut. Ketcham and Mr. Smith. The recent visitors have been Miss Wood, Miss Johnson and Capt. Scantling, of Fort Adams (late of Fort Warren), at Col. Woodruff's, and Lieut. Aultman at Dr. Clendenin's.

THE STATE TROOPS.

A MORE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION FOR THE GUARD.

Adj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin's reference in his last report to the expediency of organizing a heavy artillery regiment, has met with spontaneous approval as being judicious and well timed. While there may be those who would prefer to see a new organization formed outright, there are others who consider the transformation of some one of our excellent city regiments into a heavy artillery regiment as not only practicable but desirable. Probably none would better realize this project than the 12th Inf., N. G. N. Y., as it has considered this possibility often and profoundly, and has been unanimous in its desire for this alteration. The class of men in its ranks compare favorably with that found in the regular service, while the officers as a body are as intelligent, ambitious and earnest, and as well qualified to acquire their new studies and learn their new duties as any similar number of officers to be found in any regiment in the State. Added to this they have the good fortune to have a West Point Graduate and an artilleryist for Colonel.

To transform the 12th into an artillery regiment would involve many changes besides that in uniforms. One of the first would be that of the manual, and any one who has attempted Tidball's without further preparation than the average National Guard officer has, will admit that something closely resembling hard work confronted him. This suggests the query, Where can one go to learn what is necessary to thoroughly qualify for a position in either the infantry, cavalry or artillery, as well as for the staff; where, for instance, can one take a course in military topography, reconnaissance, fortification, tactics and military law? One can buy books and read them, but where find the instructors and elucidators? The advantages offered the National Guard officers to acquire a well-grounded foundation are not known at present, although there are hundreds of officers throughout the country having means and time, combined with energy and brains, who would be only too glad to have the privilege of taking a course, as briefly sketched above, in some Army post, where a regular and comprehensive series of lectures would be given by competent instructors, and where a man passing an examination at the end of the term would receive a certificate or diploma, showing his proficiency in the studies he had followed, as well as his qualifications for certain positions.

In great contrast to our lack of opportunities will be found the method pursued by the Canadian Government in educating and preparing her militia officers, which is the same as obtains in Great Britain. There, they have a number of posts at which are stationed either a company, battery or troop and these posts serve daily as schools for the militia officers, the regular officers acting as instructors. Any one desiring to holding a commission in any one of their corps, must first take a preliminary course of, at least, three months, and are only provisionally gazetted to their regiment. If successful in their final examinations, they receive a certificate which is either first or second-class, and they are then regularly commissioned. The recipient of a second-class certificate is required to pass another examination before obtaining his Captaincy. While attached to the post he receives service pay and is obliged to take his turn at all the duties of the post. He is under strictest discipline and with disciplined soldiers. He is designated as an attached officer and receives every courtesy and obedience due his rank.

Instruction to officers is not confined to those newly appointed; any officer already in the service may take a course for higher honors, after due application to the Minister of Militia has been made and permission granted, and every year militia officers are found at Woolwich and Sandhurst going through a course that qualifies them for a similar position, or one a grade higher, in the imperial army.

It seems strange, in view of these facts, that nothing has ever been done by our Government to help our State troops to become as proficient as they could be under a more liberal view of this matter of education. The friendly feeling and relations existing between the regular and militia officers here would make the adoption of a similar system an assured success if only sufficient emphasis and pressure could be brought to bear to bring this proceeding to a trial. If only one post was opened—say, in New York—to test its practicability and usefulness, the almost positive success that would assuredly be the outcome, would lead to a complete adoption of this system throughout the country.

Even in the case of those who might not be able to afford the time to attend the Army post lectures, a systematic course of studies, with text-books, carefully prepared by authority, could be read and studied at home under the guidance of one who had successfully taken the course, and if government assistance was provided, and the schools became as popular here as abroad and in Canada there would be, doubtless, retired officers ready to give lectures or open a school, the same, for instance, as Prof. J. Bürde's, in London, where they prepare officers for all branches of the Army. In the latter case, attendance on lectures could be arranged beforehand to suit the time and convenience of the student.

Until something of this kind is formulated and put in execution, our National Guard officers can never feel that they are equal to all that might reasonably be expected of them; for surely it is not sufficient to know how to drill a company or battalion; there is something beyond that for us to grasp. If thoughtful military writers are agreed that the battles of the future will be fought by Captains, then some preparation beside a drill book and a guard manual is absolutely requisite. We all desire to have respect shown our uniform and rank, and we would have more of it if we could thoroughly fulfill possible present requirements and were prepared for prospective ones, there would certainly be less flippant as well as just criticism, and much better informed men wearing shoulder straps.

This is not intended as a reflection on our officers, but rather a plea for better opportunities for those desirous to perfect themselves in their military knowledge. As a rule, it may be assumed that the average National Guard officer deserves more credit for his work and success than any regular Army officer, as in the latter case their work is in the line of their profession, for which they receive a life position with advancement, compensation and honors, while the National Guard officer not only has to attend to his daily concerns, but must give time and money—which sometimes amounts to a sacrifice—to attend to his military duties. It would be ridiculous to offset against this the small amount received for occasional riot or other duty; not but what New York State is liberal enough, for certainly she is, and besides most progressive, but we still need the national Government's assistance, as has been suggested, with which the beginning of a new era in the history of the National Guard of the country will open.

The time to prepare is when there is time and not when we must act, and it would seem to be sufficient to

know that one of the foremost nations of the world lends its best efforts to accomplish this end (and in consequence has a vast number of young volunteer officers well prepared and ready for work that cannot be learned in an emergency), in order for us to learn the wisdom of following a similar course, and in time of peace prepare for war. Were such schools of instruction in operation at the present time, it would be comparatively a small matter to prepare officers for a new artillery regiment or for any other arm of the service, and the State, as well as the staff and line, would reap the benefit of the advantage.

I trust I am not open to the charge of exaggeration or enthusiasm. I have not written this without remembrance of the proverb which refers to fools rushing in where angels fear to tread; my only excuse is, that I believe so great a disparity should not exist between regular and militia officers, and I have merely offered a suggestion which I believe is practical, and which I sincerely hope to see in force long before any need will arise for its acceptance.

CHARLES A. SMYLYE,
Capt. 12th Inf., N. G. N. Y.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.

After a trial covering a period of sixty-eight days a jury of twelve men pronounced a verdict which says the laws of the State of Ohio must be obeyed, and that if the civil authorities are not sufficient, the military authorities shall be called upon to preserve order and aid in enforcing the laws. The jury in the trial of Col. Coit, after having been out for fifty hours and after weighing all the testimony carefully, agreed upon the verdict of "Not guilty." They arrived at the verdict Saturday night, at which time Lieut. Col. Darrow, commanding the 14th Regt., in the absence of Col. Coit, was notified of the acquittal by telegraph. He also received notice that Col. Coit would arrive at Columbus at 2:20 P. M. Sunday. Orders were at once issued to the members of the Columbus battalion of the 14th Regt., to Bat. H, 1st Regt. Light Art., and to the 9th Battn. The troops were assembled at the armory at 1:30 and marched to the Union Station to act as an escort to Col. Coit. About a half an hour before the arrival of the train the station began to fill with people and by the time the train pulled in the crowd was immense. As Col. Coit stepped from the train he received an enthusiastic reception from the crowd, who gathered around to get a glimpse of the gallant soldier who, in the defense of law and order, had performed his duty so well, and who, even after the trouble and worry he had been put to, was as ready as ever to aid, if called upon, to enforce the laws of his country, and of the State of Ohio. He was escorted to a carriage by Lieut. Col. Darrow and Col. Freeman, who was Col. Coit's predecessor in command of the 14th Regt. Judge Abernethy, one of Col. Coit's attorneys, accompanied him on the train from Circleville and occupied a seat at the side of the Colonel in the carriage; Lieut. Col. Darrow and Col. Freeman also occupied seats in the carriage. Col. Coit was escorted by the troops to the old Coit homestead on South Third street, where he addressed the soldiers and the crowd that had gathered. After a short speech of thanks, he excused himself saying that the strain upon him had been such that he felt unable to make a lengthy speech. All along the line of march the utmost enthusiasm prevailed and Col. Coit was kept busy acknowledging the greeting extended to him by the citizens of Columbus.

SQUADRON A, NEW YORK—MAJOR C. F. ROE.

The opening of the new armory of Squadron A, of New York, at Madison avenue and Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets, was becomingly celebrated on the evening of Jan. 31 and continued until late in the morning of Feb. 1. Some 3,000 invitations had been sent out, which included officers of the Army, Navy, National Guard, city officials, etc., and there must have been close on 2,000 guests present. Whatever Squadron A has undertaken it has always done well, and this, its first reception, was no exception to the rule; in fact, it was such a grand success that Squadron A's ball will in the future be looked forward to as an annual event and one of the most brilliant of the season. The drill hall was tastefully decorated, and, with the riding ring floored over, there was a commodious dancing platform. A guard was posted early in the evening in charge of Lieut. Halpin, stationed from the main entrance and extending along the stairways to the dressing rooms, whereby the guests had no trouble in finding their quarters and confusion was avoided. Lieut. Reed relieved Lieut. Halpin at 10:30. Supper was served continuously from 11 o'clock, and under the skillful direction of Comy. Hurry the arrangements were all that could be desired. The dancing floor was in charge of Lieuts. Williams and Coudert, who, together with other members of the troop, provided partners for many. Maj. and Mrs. Roe received on the dancing floor near the main entrance. The music was furnished by the band of Squadron A and a string orchestra and the excellence of the selections in the forty-three dances was generally commented upon. Among the many guests present were Maj. Gen. T. H. Ruger, Capt. S. C. Mills, Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin, Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, Capt. B. H. Gilman, Capt. J. C. Ayers, Lieut. J. L. Donovan, Lieut. L. S. Upton, Lieut. F. W. Fuger and Lieut. F. D. Ely, U. S. A.; Gen. Varnum and Cols. Satterlee and James, of Gov. Morton's staff; ex-Gov. Flower, Gen. Fitzgerald, Maj. Van Duzer, Maj. Crocker and Maj. Andrews and Capt. Roosevelt, 1st Brig. staff; Maj. Abrams, Adj. Townsend, Lieuts. Fisher, Pressinger and Falls, 7th Regt.; Col. Seward, Adjts. Truman and Martie, Maj. Lorigan and Japha, Capt. Walton and Lieuts. Graff and Hendrickson, 9th Regt.; Lieut. Col. Butt, Adj. Warren, Capt. Seiter and Barnard, Lieuts. Houston and Stebbins, 12th Regt.; Maj. Chauncey, Capt. Jarvis and Lieut. Sauvan, 8th Battn.; Capt. Keck, Adj. Bates, Lieut. Olyphant and Lieuts. Clarke, McLeod and Litchstein, Capt. Timpson, 71st Regt.; Maj. Cochran, Lieut. Hooley, 13th Regt.; Capt. Fleming, Essex Troop; Capt. Wendel, Lieut. Schmidt and Surg. Fuchs, 1st Bat.; Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Flanagan, 2d Bat.; Col. Smith, 69th Regt.; Surg. F. L. Tetamore, 14th Regt.; Capt. W. A. Stokes, 23d Regt.; Comdr. Miller and Ensign French, Naval Battn.; Capt. Schneider and Lieut. Perry, 11th Sep. Co.; ex-Insp. Gen. McGrath, Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Bergen, Capt. J. F. Henry, Lieut. Toothill, 48th Sep. Co.; Col. Sloan, Capt. Rogers and White, Lieuts. Piercy, Lyons and Seybel, Old Guard.

The new armory is a very commodious structure, provided with all conveniences, and not the least valuable are the stalls for horses where such members as own them can keep them at the armory at the bare cost and at the same time get the same service of a first-class livery stable. Squadron A is composed of Troops 1 and 2 and both are full and have men on the waiting list. Troop 1 drills Monday and Tuesday evenings, half drill each night. Troop 2 drills Thursday and Friday evenings. The command is officered as follows: Major, Chas. F. Roe; Adjutant, J. I. Holly; Quartermaster, L.

V. O'Donohue; Inspector Carbine Practice, Reginald H. Sayre; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Thos. H. Allen; Commissary, G. Hurry; Chaplain, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D. Troop 1—Captain, O. B. Bridgman; 1st Lieutenant, F. Halpin; 2d Lieutenant, H. W. Williams. Troop 2—Captain, H. G. Badgley; 1st Lieutenant, L. G. Reed, and 2d Lieutenant, F. R. Coudert, Jr.

12th N. Y.—COLONEL H. DOWD.

The armory of the 12th Regt. was crowded to its utmost capacity on Thursday evening, Jan. 31, the occasion being the annual presentation of long service medals and a review by Adj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin. At 8:35 P. M. the regiment was formed in three battalions, each of four companies of sixteen files, under command of Maj. Leonard and Burns and Capt. Content. Line of battalions was then formed and Gen. McAlpin, accompanied by Gen. Ruger, U. S. A., and followed by Gen. Whitlock and Col. James and other members of the Governor's staff and the personal staff of Gen. Ruger, reviewed the line. A change of direction by the left flank then brought the regiment into column of companies, and led by its splendid band the column passed in review. The companies turned to the left so near the reviewing stand that they had hardly resumed the march forward before they were opposite the reviewing party, for this reason, probably, the alignments and distances were not good. Re-forming in line of battalions, the regiment was given a brief rest, after which battalions formed line for parade. Regimental parade followed, a ceremony executed with remarkable precision, and during which the steadiness of the men was most praiseworthy. The manual of arms was, considering the fact it has so recently been adopted, executed in a manner which surprised and delighted all the military guests present. No better exhibition of the new manual has been seen this season. At publication of orders those entitled to long service medals came to the front and center to receive them, without command, this unusual course somewhat marring the beauty of the ceremony. The long service medal was presented to the following officers and men by Gen. McAlpin: Twenty-five years—Maj. C. T. Burns, Pvt. A. B. Van Heusen. Twenty years—Pvt. George Ruhland. Ten years—Col. Herman Dowd, Sergt. A. J. Wenk, Mus. C. L. Kops, Pvt. F. S. Hogg, Mus. D. N. Wood, Sergt. F. J. Laughlin, Sergt. W. Dyson, Pvt. J. Reagan, Mus. A. J. Thompson and Pvt. G. Duffy. Gen. McAlpin addressed the recipients and the regiment, stating "he always felt proud when able to present the State decoration of honor. Not only New York, but all America was proud of the National Guard of New York, and this fact should be sufficient to induce every man in the ranks to remain with the colors until he had won the long service medal." The parade was then concluded, the companies, commanded by 1st Sergeants, passed in review before the officers, and the regiment was dismissed. Dancing followed and was continued until a late hour. This review showed a surprising improvement in the regiment since last year, and the neat and soldierly appearance of the men, in their well-fitting uniforms, was the subject of much favorable comment.

22d N. Y.—COL. J. T. CAMP.

The 22d N. Y. was reviewed in its armory on the evening of Feb. 2 by Adj. Gen. McAlpin. The regiment was equalized into three battalions of four companies of sixteen files each. The first battalion was in command of Capt. W. J. Maidhof, with Lieut. H. H. Treadwell Adjutant, and 1st Sergt. King, of Co. B, Acting Sergeant Major; second battalion, Maj. Geo. F. Demarest, Adj. R. J. Daly and Sergt. Maj. Rider; third battalion, Capt. W. B. Thurston, with Lieut. Stott Acting Adjutant and 1st Sergt. Moses Acting Sergeant Major. The battalion formation in three successive lines was very promptly and handsomely made, followed by the formation of the regiment in line of masses, Adj. Hart reporting the command to Col. Camp in fine shape. The reviewing party, comprising Adj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Capt. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A.; Paymr. Gen. J. M. Varnum and Cols. H. L. Satterlee and Chas. F. James, of the Governor's staff, reviewed the regiment in line. The passage with arms at port was finely executed throughout, but the companies of the second battalion, in our opinion, fairly carried off the honors, the companies as a unit passing with perfect fronts, distances between ranks and companies. The regiment again formed line of masses without a flaw. The long service medal of the 22d Regt. was next presented to the following: Capt. W. B. Smith and Lieut. W. S. Bennett, for twenty years; Adj. S. F. Hart, Lieut. F. C. Ringer, Sergt. E. M. Ford and Pvt. L. F. Fetzner, for fifteen years; Capt. E. W. Dayton, Lieut. C. F. Abbott, 1st Sergt. L. F. Buck, W. A. Kenny and W. F. Barber, Hosp. Stew. G. B. Benedict, Corp. J. MacNichol, R. C. Quackenbush and J. MacNichol, Privts. R. L. Asten, A. M. Evans, J. D. Huston and Mus. A. Warde. Gen. McAlpin complimented the recipients for their honorable service. The experts, sharpshooters and marksmen were next ordered to the front, and the Adjutant General was somewhat taken aback for the moment when he saw the entire regiment step forward. The General in a happy speech told them that he could not ask them to do better, but hoped they would never do worse. As it would take too long for him to present individually 613 marksman's badges, with so many charming ladies waiting for the dance, Gen. McAlpin told the members they must imagine that they had each received the badge from his hand, and he assured them of the high appreciation the Commander-in-Chief felt for their success, as well as the satisfaction he himself experienced. Co. C, Capt. Lilliendahl, was ordered to the front to receive a bronze trophy for the best team shooting in the regiment, Gen. Varnum making the presentation speech. The parade which followed was taken in charge by Lieut. Col. King and proved an unusually handsome ceremony. The rendition of "Retreat" by the bugle corps deserves special praise. The ceremonies of the evening were certainly of the highest standard and the regiment has seldom made a finer appearance. The new manual was shown to particular advantage and with a union that was surprising, considering the short time the regiment has had to acquire it. A reception followed the military programme. Gen. McAlpin and party were entertained at the Hotel Majestic. The regiment will assemble for annual inspection on Feb. 10.

23d N. Y.—Colonel A. C. SMITH.

Co. F, Capt. Thorne, and Co. G, Capt. Silkman, drilled in the school of the battalion under command of Maj. David K. Case on Friday evening, Jan. 31, 1896. The early part of the drill was devoted to the battalion in extended order. The two companies each paraded 32 files, and the various movements of the company in battalion were executed. The form for attack was, of course, executed first, and in an excellent manner. The march in line of sections and in line of squads, and the subsequent deployment as skirmishers, was very well executed, although several times it was noticed that some of the men in the ranks seemed to regard the drill as a sort of

picnic, for there was entirely too much talking and laughing in the firing line, something that is remarkable for the 23d, where strict attention to duty is carefully observed. There was also a decided lack of care in handling the pieces, particularly in firing lying down, the muskets being "slammed" on the floor with a seemingly total disregard for the welfare of the pieces, to say nothing about the wording of the D. R. in regard to firing lying down, which does not prescribe that the pieces shall be thrown down on the floor with a shock that would shatter anything but an 81-ton gun or a Remington rifle. It was very unsoldierly, and the men were deservedly rebuked by Capt. Thorne. With this exception there was little to criticize, for the various movements were executed in a manner that plainly demonstrated the fact that officers and "non-coms" understand their duties. The advance by rushes was splendid, the firing by squad, section and platoon being well delivered. The reinforcing the firing line from the supports was accomplished with a rapidity that was remarkable. The rapid fire was delivered in a manner that would have demoralized the enemy had one been there, and the charger—well, it was a characteristic charger; they "got there" with all possible speed and the regulation amount of yelling that would have put an Indian to shame. The battalion was then equalized in four commands of sixteen files and drilled in closed order by Capt. Silkman. The only movements executed were marching in column of companies, and companies right and left, and companies right and left turn, which were all executed in a manner that plainly shows that the 23d profits by their company drills, which is the foundation of all battalion drills. The new manual was also executed with that clock-like precision that always characterizes this organization.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adj. Gen. Dalton announces that Lieut. Col. S. M. Mansfield, of the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. Army, having kindly consented to instruct officers of the militia in practical field work, officers will report at the Irvington Street Armory, Boston, on Friday evening, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock, for instruction. Until further orders the Signal Corps will take up the study and practice of field work in addition to their other duties. Officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will, before June 1, 1896, provide themselves with the new U. S. forage-cap. Armory inspections by officers of the Inspector General's department will be ordered only when companies are considered below the proper standard. Good companies will not be visited by the above officers. Regimental, battalion and cadet corps commanders will inspect their companies, completing the inspections before April 15, 1896. Regimental and battalion commanders of infantry will require at least two hours' drill each month in the use of the stretcher and instruction in first aid to the injured, to be given by the medical officers to the company bearers in their armories, and that at least one-half hour each day when in camp be devoted to this purpose.

4th NEW JERSEY.—COL. ABERNETHY.

The subscription ball given by the 4th N. J. at its armory in Jersey City on the evening of Feb. 5 may be classed as one of the most brilliant and successful ever given in this vicinity. The drill room was beautifully decorated with rose-pink and white bunting, which formed an immense pavilion, hiding the roof, and around the room had been constructed a large number of boxes, which during the evening were filled with the elite of New Jersey society. At one end of the drill room was a dais, surrounded by a Grecian colonnade of white pillars, similar to that seen at the Old Guard ball, and here guests were received by Col. Abernethy and staff, assisted by a number of ladies. The ball was opened at 10:30 by a "Salute to the Colors," when the regimental colors were escorted by a company to the dais, saluted and left in charge of the Colonel. Dancing then commenced, and was continued until nearly 4 A. M. Promenade music was furnished by the band of the 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y., and dance music by Crammer's orchestra. Supper was served, and very well served, to all guests in the company rooms from 11 P. M., and seldom if ever have the arrangements for the comfort of guests in this respect been more perfect. In fact, all the arrangements were excellent, and the Executive Committee, consisting of Maj. R. G. Smith, Capt. Brinkerhoff, Lieuts. Christie, Broderick and Pringle, deserve the very highest praise. The patronesses of the ball were: Mrs. George T. Werts, Mrs. Jonathan Dixon, Mrs. Job H. Lippincott, Mrs. Abel I. Smith, Mrs. Jos. D. Bedle, Mrs. Marcus Bench, Mrs. Allan L. McDermott, Mrs. William C. Heppenheimer, Mrs. Hugh H. Abernethy, Mrs. Charles C. Stimets, Mrs. James Wilkinson, Mrs. Charles K. Cannon, Mrs. Oliver H. Perry, Mrs. Edward F. C. Young, Mrs. John J. Toffey, Mrs. Andrew J. Post, Sr., Mrs. George B. Fielder, Mrs. M. Dodd, Mrs. Z. K. Pangborn, Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, Mrs. Joseph H. Bumsted, Mrs. Francis I. Van der Beek, Mrs. George Stratford, Mrs. Louis J. Apar, Mrs. John F. Klump, Mrs. J. J. Detwiller and Mrs. George T. Smith. Among those present were the staff of Gov. Griggs, Maj. Gen. Plume and staff, Brig. Gen. Wanser and staff, and, in fact, every military organization in New Jersey was represented, as well as many from other States.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 15th annual reception of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 13th N. Y. will be held in the armory at Sumner, Jefferson and Putnam avenues, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 21. There will be a concert at 8:30 by the regimental band and the dancing will commence at 9:30 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 2 A. M. Refreshments will be served in the armory by a caterer.

Battalion drills in the 9th N. Y. will be held as follows: 1st Battn., Maj. S. E. Japha, Cos. C, D and E, Feb. 10 and 17; Cos. G and H, Feb. 12 and 19. 2d Battn., Maj. Geo. T. Lorgan, Cos. F, I and K, Feb. 11 and 18; Cos. A and B, Feb. 13 and 20. The regiment will assemble at the armory to-morrow (Jan. 28) at 2:45 o'clock for divine service at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street.

The arguments against prize drills among State troops will be further strengthened by a recent letter from the Secretary of War to Brig. Gen. Milton Moore, of the Missouri National Guard, which says: "Sir—I am desirous by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 26 in regard to the detail of officers of the Army to act as judges of competitive prize drills, and to say that, while officers have been permitted or authorized to act as judges of such drills, they have not been ordered or detailed to perform such service. The Secretary realizes that even this practice is of no benefit to the great body of the National Guard, and is liable to have a bad effect, and therefore decides that it will be discontinued hereafter. Very respectfully, W. P. Hall, A. A. G."

Senator Munzinger, of New York, on Jan. 30 introduced a bill in the Legislature providing that any member of the New York City police force who has performed duty therein for a period of twenty years or up-

ward, who has served in the National Guard, who is an honorably discharged soldier of the National Guard, must be relieved from police service upon his own application in writing to the Police Board, providing there are no charges pending against him. His name shall be placed upon the pension roll and his annual pension shall not be less than one-half of his salary during his lifetime.

Co. D, 71st N. Y., have elected Sergt. F. H. Lomax, 2d Lieutenant.

Battalion drills in the 69th N. Y. will be held as follows: Cos. B, C, F and I, Feb. 24, March 2 and 9; A, D, G and K, Feb. 26, March 5 and 13.

The U. S. monitor Nantucket, which is used by the Naval Reserve of North Carolina at Wilmington for a practice vessel, was recently put in fighting trim in ten days, as far as her machinery is concerned; the engines are serviceable and the turret revolves properly. All this work was done by the Naval Reserves alone, but it is paid for by the Government. The work was superintended by Chief Engr. Milligan, U. S. N.

In the 4th N. J., 1st Sergt. Kelly, of Co. M.; Sergt. E. C. Carter, Co. B.; Sergt. A. W. Clayton and T. P. Plunkett, of Co. M, and Corp. R. Howard Williams, Co. B, recently promoted, have passed the examining board. Co. I has decided to hold its first annual subscription ball in Hasbrouck Hall on Monday evening, April 6. The tickets will be \$1 each and will admit gentleman and lady. The regiment has decided to give open athletic games, under the rules of the A. A. U., on Wednesday evening, March 18. Co. I, of Bayonne, will hold a stag on Feb. 15. Col. Abernethy has ordered battalion drills as follows: 1st Battn., on Tuesday, Feb. 18; 2d Battn., on Thursday, Feb. 20; 3d Battn., on Friday, Feb. 28. During the month of February extended order drills will be held once in each company.

The 8th N. Y., Maj. Chauncey, held an interesting drill, concert and reception at its armory on the evening of Jan. 31. The close order drill by Co. D, under Capt. Jarvis, was a fine exhibition and the extended order drill of Co. F, under Capt. Neftel, was of exceptional merit. Marksman's badges were presented and the dancing attracted a large number of guests to the drill floor.

Morris J. Keck, ex-Col. 9th Regt., National Guard of Pennsylvania, is reported to be engaged at Wilkesbarre in recruiting a company for service with the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Keck may perhaps be more fortunate with the insurgents than he was in the State's service. He went out of the National Guard under a cloud, and his record as Colonel of the 9th Regt. is tarnished in several places.—Pittsburg "Dispatch."

The investigation into the election troubles of Co. G, 22d N. Y., have been concluded by Maj. Van Duzer, Judge Advocate 1st Brig., and a report of the proceedings has been forwarded to general headquarters. Quite a number of witnesses were examined.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Assembly authorizing Gov. Morton to appoint one of his aids from the Naval Militia, with assimilated rank. This will give the representative from the Naval Militia on the Governor's staff, Col. Herbert L. Satterlee, of New York, the naval rank of Captain.

A burlesque military drill and reception under the auspices of Cos. B, F and G, 13th N. Y., was held at the armory, Sumner and Jefferson avenues, on Monday evening, Feb. 3. The review was taken by Maj. Gen. Littlehatchett, with the Continental Army as his staff. The music for the burlesque was discoursed by Damrock's famous military band, with Prof. Damrock as director. Incidental to the review there was a cornet duet by the Clark brothers. The military evolutions were varied and included evolutions in the new drill regulations. The Colonel in command was T. C. Patterson, of Co. G; Lieut. Col. George C. Smith, of Co. E, Maj. 1st Battn.; D. Brodies, of Co. F, Maj. 2d Battn.; A. C. Edwards, of Co. B. The Regimental Adjutant was H. Pendry, of Co. F. The costumes were unique, and a concert and reception followed the burlesque.

It is regretted there should have been so low an exhibition in a National Guard armory of New York as that alleged at the stag of Co. G, 9th Regt., under Capt. Wilcocks, on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 25. Eye witnesses declare the exhibition of one half intoxicated woman performer to have been disgraceful. Fortunately for the 9th, there was one level-headed officer present who tried to do what he could to preserve order. In justice to Col. Seward it can be said that he was totally unaware of the rows and scenes of the exhibition even after it happened, as every endeavor was made to keep it quiet, some of the participants realizing they had been parties to a grave offense against military rules and decency. Col. Seward is an honorable gentleman and if he can procure proper evidence he will undoubtedly punish those responsible and make such events impossible in the future. Of course, few will be found who really saw anything out of the way.

The exhibition drill and reception of the 9th N. Y. Field Music, held at the armory recently under the direction of the veteran drum major, George W. Hill, was an unusually interesting and successful event. A large number of guests were present, including representatives from the U. S. Army, where Drum Major Hill is well known, he at one time being an instructor at West Point. There were also representatives from the Field Music of numerous organizations. A feature of the programme which calls for special mention and which attracted unusual interest was the rendition of the U. S. Army calls for field music under the direction of Drum Major Hill. The calls were rendered with rare merit and included: First call, reveille, fatigue, breakfast, Surgeons, 1st Sergeants, assembly (both old and new), Adjutants, and drill calls, old and new recalls, dinner, new supply call (composed by Drum Major Hill), church call, generals (both old and new), slow retreat, quick retreat, and tattoo. The title solo "Old Black Joe," was a splendid piece of work and was encored several times. There were twenty-five dances on the programme, which kept the drummers and fifers and their guests busy until late the following morning.

COMING EVENTS.

Feb. 9.—Parade of 9th N. Y., for divine service.

Feb. 10 to 15.—Theatricals by 1st Corps Cadets at Tremont Theater, Boston, Mass.

Feb. 11.—Presentation of badges 1st Naval Battn., N. Y.

Feb. 11.—Stag of Co. G, 71st N. Y., at Hollender's.

Feb. 12.—Ball of Co. I, 1st Regt., of Newark, N. J.

Feb. 15.—Stag of Co. I, 4th N. Y., at Bayonne.

Feb. 17.—Meeting of 71st N. Y. Veterans.

Feb. 19.—Drill of Squadron A, at Brooklyn Riding Club.

Feb. 21.—Athletic games, 2d Regt. of N. J., at armory, Paterson.

Feb. 21.—Ball of Co. D, 14th N. Y., at armory.

Feb. 21.—Reception of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association, 13th N. Y., in armory.

Feb. 22.—Dedication of new armory, 2d Regt., N. G. Pennsylvania.

Feb. 22.—Midwinter field day, Signal Corps of Connecticut, at Hartford.

Feb. 25.—Review of 2d Battn., 71st N. Y.

Feb. 27.—Review of 1st Battn., 7th N. Y.

March 18.—Open athletic games of the 4th N. J. in armory, Jersey City.

Mar. 30.—Afternoon and evening concert by Sousa's Band at 2d Regt. Armory, Paterson, N. J., under auspices of Co. B, 2d Regt.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 31, '96.

Adj. Gen. W. H. Mabry, who has been at the head of affairs military in this State for six years past, was here this week. Conversing with the "Journal" correspondent, he said: "I have felt for years that an officer of the regular Army detailed for duty with the Texas Volunteer Guard would result in an endless amount of good. Still, the smallness of the appropriation at my disposal has precluded any formal application on my part to the War Department for such a detail, save in one instance. Not so very long since I chanced to meet 2d Lieut. Clough Overton, of the 4th Cav. (he is now 1st Lieutenant 1st U. S. Cav., under recent well-deserved promotion), and I liked the looks of the youngster so well that I asked an audience with him. The result was that he expressed a willingness to conform to existing conditions and undertake the work—the War Department being willing. I accordingly requested of the Secretary of War his detail to this duty, at my own instance and not that of Lieut. Overton. In reply the War Department informed me that he belonged to the cavalry and hence could not be spared for the duty. Since that time I have taken no further action in the premises. By the way, Lieut. Overton is small of stature, but he has a head on him, and I am now willing to venture the prediction that he will be heard from should occasion arise. I would have been glad to have secured his services."

Gen. Mabry has the Texas branch of the Guard in a high state of efficiency.

In Texas the Populists are distressingly thick just now for the comfort of the two hitherto dominant parties, and in this connection it can be stated that Hon. J. G. H. Buck, of Hillsboro, father of 1st Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th U. S. Inf., is one of its most prominently mentioned candidates for Governor in the coming election.

Lieut. R. L. Howze, late 2d Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cav. and now 1st Lieutenant 9th U. S. Cav., vice Swift, deceased, is being heartily congratulated upon his promotion by friends all over the State. Hon. Allison Mayfield, at present Secretary of State (Texas), recently informed the "Journal" correspondent that Lieut. Howze would now hold the full commission of Major General did he get just deserts.

2d Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 23d Inf., recently on regimental recruiting duty here and now commanding the Seminole negro-Indian scouts at Fort Ringgold, left an enviable record behind him here. He is intensely popular with the young ladies of the city, all of whom are talking of joining in a request of Col. Owenshine for his detail. His immediate successor here, Lieut. J. A. Dapray, same regiment, has the indorsement of every man, woman and child in the city (unsolicited) for the first staff vacancy, with the rank of Major, to occur in the Army.

Lieut. Lucian Flynn, U. S. N., visited his sisters here prior to reporting for duty at Philadelphia. Ensign Claude Bailey, U. S. N., also spent a portion of a recent leave in Texas.

Capt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Inf., accompanied by his wife, children and maid, were here recently from Fort Sill, en route for Florida.

It may be of interest to the friends of the late Lieut. G. B. Backus, 1st U. S. Cav., whose sad death at Dallas, Tex., was chronicled in the "Journal," to know that his faithful mother, who was his constant companion in the latter years of his life and who stood by him undiminished to the end, only survived him a week.

Capt. Chas. H. Heyle, 23d Inf., is now in charge of the North Texas regimental recruiting station headquarters at Dallas, Tex. The 23d is supplied from North and the 18th from South Texas, and it is 300 miles distant between the two offices.

Great excitement has been created in this vicinity by the discovery of the dead body of Col. Thomas Dwyer, a citizen of Brenham, Tex., in a cistern connected with an empty building belonging to Mr. Dwyer. In the office, where he kept his books and papers, there was an iron safe. This was open and papers were scattered about over the floor and tables, a large pocketbook which had contained papers was lying open on the counter to the office and the various papers and documents were pulled out. Just outside the office there were blood spots and marks, as if something had been dragged along the floor. This trail was followed through an open door into an adjacent building and to the cistern, where his body was found. There were seven or eight wounds on the head, some apparently made with a blunt weapon and the rest with an instrument like a hatchet. The left arm was broken between the wrist and the elbow. His pockets were turned inside out, but in the inside vest pocket there was a pocketbook containing \$40 in currency. A piece of gas pipe about two feet long with blood and hair on it was found close to where the struggle took place when the murder was committed. The sharp instrument, if any was used, was not found, and it is thought to be in the cistern. Mr. Dwyer was a native of Ireland and was 76 years old and has been for many years a citizen of Brenham. He was engaged in merchandizing for a long time, but recently sold out his stock of goods. He was one of the wealthiest men of the county. He leaves a wife and six children: Mrs. Mary K. Ross, W. E. Dwyer and T. H. Dwyer, of Brenham; Lieut. Chas. A. Dwyer, 2d Inf., U. S. A., now in the City of Mexico; Mrs. F. Kiber, of Houston, and Mrs. Gen. Felix H. Robertson, of Waco. Col. Dwyer was one of the most highly respected citizens in the State of Texas and, had he lived, would have been the nominee of the Republican party for Governor in this State this year. T. H. D.

THE ALLY ENGLAND WOULD CHOOSE.

(From the London "Spectator.")

The English would prefer a permanent alliance with the United States to any other that could be suggested, and many of the wisest among them believe that such an alliance is among the certainties of the future. The two countries have no conflicting interests; they are not divided either by race, religion or political ideals, and they have a profound reliance on each other's strength, endurance and fidelity. The time, however, is not ripe. The two nations have few common interests, they are divided by traditional antipathies which produce distrust and one of them dislikes and repudiates the idea of being involved in European complications. Neither the antipathies nor the isolation of the Union will last, America growing fast out of her seclusion; but for the present she could offer us nothing except neutrality, and with that we must perform remain contented. That is enough to secure our hearty good-will; but for a working alliance available for the next few years, we shall be compelled to turn elsewhere—that is, in practice, either to Russia or France, or it may even chance, to both.

(Continued from page 412.)

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igned by the act of March, 1895. Two of the ships shall be built upon the Pacific coast, provided it can be done at a fair cost, otherwise they shall be built elsewhere. The sum of \$10,000,000 is hereby appropriated toward the construction of the hull and machinery of these six ships and the two authorized by the act of March, 1895. The sum of \$5,000,000 is also appropriated for their armament. In both cases the money shall be immediately available. Naval Committee.

H. R. 5,212—Mr. Low: A bill for the purpose of encouraging the enlistment in United States Navy of young men of American birth, etc. That on and after the passage of this act, whenever it shall become necessary to enlist men for service in the United States Navy, other than those required to fill the complements of vessels in commission, and whose said complements have been reduced by deaths, sickness or desertions, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and instructed to cause to be opened additional and temporary recruiting stations at the following places: Eastport, Me.; Bangor, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; New London, Conn.; Newburg, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio. Said stations shall be under the management of officers of the line not below the grade of a full Lieutenant, who shall cause an advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers published within ten miles of the recruiting stations, calling for the enlistment of men not under 20 years of age. The said advertisement to be published in each edition of the newspapers selected as long as the recruiting station shall remain open, which shall be until the necessary number of men are enlisted. To carry out the intent of this act, and to keep the recruits thus obtained separate from those enlisted in our densely populated seaports, the Secretary of the Navy shall detail a suitable and properly equipped vessel, efficiently officered and manned, so as to be able to give the recruits thorough instruction in their duties. The commanding officer of the vessel thus detailed shall not be below the grade of Commander, and he shall be required to cruise from port to port along our coast to receive recruits from the points most convenient to the recruiting stations. When drafts are made from this vessel they shall be made up of men from the same locality so far as it is possible to do. The laws governing the men of the United States Navy shall apply to the men enlisted under this act. For the purpose of carrying into effect the requirements of this act there is hereby appropriated, from any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000, or so much as may be necessary therefor. Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect immediately.

H. R. 5,264—Mr. Turner: To appoint Commo. Oscar

F. Badger, retired, a Rear Admiral retired, from Aug. 12, 1885, with pay from the date of the passage of this act.

H. R. 5,276—Mr. Boutelle: To appropriate \$50,000 to establish a military post at Bangor, Me. (Same as S. 1,794.)

H. R. 5,287—Mr. Strong: Relieves the widow of a soldier of the Rebellion from the necessity of proving that her husband died of disability.

H. R. 5,291—Mr. Fletcher: Appropriates \$1,500,000 to erect an armor plate and gun factory in Hennepin County, Minnesota.

H. R. 5,365—Mr. Loudenslager: To give a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Rear Adm. Earl English.

H. R. 5,397—Mr. Cobb: To give a pension of \$25 a month to the widow of 2d Lieut. Charles C. Ogden, 13th Inf.

H. R. 5,400—Mr. Curtis: To give a pension of \$30 a month to the widow of Lieut. Comdr. George B. Bacon, late U. S. N.

H. R. 5,425—Mr. Kiefer: To give a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleave.

H. R. 5,456—Mr. Robinson: To increase from \$30 to \$50 a month the pension of the widow of Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis, late U. S. N.

H. R. 5,550—Mr. Low: Appropriates \$11,700,000 for 50 first-class torpedo boats of from 100-125 tons displacement, to have a maximum speed of not less than 25 knots, and to cost not more than an average of \$175,000 each; 80 torpedo gunboats and torpedo-boat destroyers of about 800 tons displacement, and a maximum speed of not less than 22 knots, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$500,000.

H. R. 5,555—Mr. Jenkins: To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to organize National Guard volunteers in all States bordering upon the Great Lakes.

H. R. 5,562—Mr. Kiefer: Authorizing the Secretary of War to recognize the organizations of the Sons of Veterans as part of the military reserve of the United States.

FORT YATES.

The recent fire at Fort Yates appears to have been more destructive than at first reported, the loss not only being in the stables of Troop A, 8th Cav., and horse equipments, but forty-six public and five private horses and two cows became food for the flames. The fire started about 8 o'clock in the evening of Jan. 23. Maj. J. M. Wheeler, who was on leave in New York, received the unwelcome news that he was a victim of the fire to the extent of losing two favorite horses.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The U. S. cutter Corwin, at present undergoing repairs at Port Townsend, has received orders to relieve the Wolcott, now at Juneau, Alaska, as soon as possible. The latter vessel is in need of immediate repairs. Capt. D. F. Tozier, of the cutter Grant has received orders to assume command of the fleet of revenue launches now nearing completion at a local shipyard at Port Townsend. Capt. Jefferson A. Stamm, who has been East on sick leave, has been ordered to relieve Capt. Tozier in command of the Grant on Feb. 20.

Orders: 2d Lieut. J. D. Davis placed on waiting orders. 2d Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers assigned to the Dallas. 1st Lieut. J. L. Sill to the Rush. Capt. Francis Tuttle to the Bear. Capt. D. F. Tozier to special duty in connection with launches under construction at Port Townsend. 1st Lieut. A. Buhner to the Hartley. 2d Lieut. F. J. Haake to the Corwin. 1st Lieut. B. F. Reed to the Corwin. 2d Lieut. W. E. W. Hall to the Bear.

The Tybee has commenced duty on the Savannah station.

Revenue cutter officers registered at the Department during the week as follows: Cadets B. H. Camden and J. C. Hooker, Capt. D. B. Hall, 1st Asst. Engr. William Robinson, 2d Lieut. S. P. Edmonds.

Engr-in-Chief J. W. Collins and 1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister are both away from Washington on special duty. 1st Asst. Engr. Charles Green has returned to duty at the Treasury Department. His return is a subject of congratulation among his friends.

In accordance with an order recently issued by the commander of the engineers at Willets Point a 1st Sergeant is rendered liable to punishment if a soldier in his company appears unshaven, or if his hair is not neatly trimmed, his clothes well brushed, his buttons glistening, and his shoes polished. One Captain told the Sergeants of his company that they were to see that the soldiers were cleanly shaven every day. They are to keep up a respectable appearance at all times, and if this rule is not carried out they will have to stand the consequences.

Sergts. Edmund Leigh and John Cavanaugh have been reduced to the ranks.

Joy reigns in the ranks of the Japanese Army and Navy, for the Japanese Government have given orders in Switzerland for 18,000 watches, the cost of which is not to exceed 10s. 6d. each. The watches are to be given to officers and men of the army and navy who distinguished themselves in the late war with China, and to take the place of the medals usually awarded at the close of national hostilities.

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BORN.

CLARK.—At Roswell, New Mexico, Jan. 11, 1896, to the wife of Capt. D. H. Clark, U. S. A., retired, a son.

MENOHER.—To the wife of Adj. Charles T. Menoher, 3d U. S. Art., a son, on Dec. 30, at St. Augustine Barracks, Fla.

SMITH.—To the wife of Lieut. William H. Smith, 10th Cav., a daughter.

MARRIED.

HAM-HINCHMAN.—At Knightstown, Ind., Jan. 20, 1896, Lieut. Samuel Vinton Ham, 24th U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary Florence Hinchman, daughter of Mrs. L. E. Hinchman.

HANSCOM-BAGLEY.—At East Walpole, Mass., Jan. 22, 1896, Mr. J. Brown Hanscom, son of Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, U. S. N., to Miss Catharine Foster Bagley.

MANN-VYNNE.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, at the First Presbyterian Church, De Land, Fla., by the Rev. H. W. Gelston, Emma May, only daughter of Col. William d'Alton Mann, late 7th Michigan Cavalry, to Harold R.

Vynne, son of the late Charles Vynne, of Carlisle, England.

RAMSAY-MERRICK.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1896, at St. Paul's Church, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. P. J. Healy, S. J., Katherine, daughter of the late Richard T. Merrick, to Asst. Paymr. Martin McM. Ramsay, U. S. N.

SMITH-HALE.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 20, 1896, Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d U. S. Inf., to Miss Josephine Hale, daughter of Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d Inf.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Marietta, Ga., Jan. 30, 1896, Miss Rose M. Brown.

CARMODY.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1896, Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Carmody, U. S. N., retired.

CONRAD.—Minnie, the beloved wife of Col. Joseph Conrad, U. S. A., and mother of Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, U. S. A., at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., on Feb. 1, 1896.

HURST.—At Rummelfeld, Pa., Jan. 24, 1896, Capt. Joseph Henry Hurst, U. S. A., retired.

MORRIS.—At New York City, Feb. 2, 1896, Gouverneur William Morris, only son of Col. Gouverneur Morris, U. S. A.

NEWTON.—Suddenly, at New York City, Jan. 30, 1896, Augustine M. Newton, son of the late Gen. John Newton, U. S. A.

WAGNER.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 20, 1896, Sergt. A. Wagner, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

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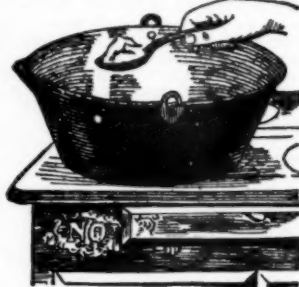
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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, January 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened February 4, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 4, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of hose, hose fittings, electrical supplies, sperm oil, sugar and lumber. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. **EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.**

Jeffersonville, Ind., January 22, 1896. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m. (central standard time), February 20, 1896, for furnishing at Q. M. Depot here, various articles of quartermaster's supplies, such as stationery, ash barrels, ranges, coal scuttles, horse blankets, horse brushes, wagon parts, wagon covers, rubber hose, harness, wagon grease, rope, iron, miscellaneous tools, hardware, etc. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof, and to increase or diminish the quantity to be delivered 20 per centum. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed Depot Q. M., Jeffersonville, Ind., A. G. ROBINSON, Deputy Q. M. Gen.

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NEW MANUAL OF ARMS.

THE ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL has just issued the order adopting a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. The new manual is to be substituted for the manual of arms in the Drill Regulations, paragraphs 49 to 150, pages 25 to 54. The position of carry arms and commands for coming to or from the same will be omitted from other parts of the regulations wherever occurring, and there are numerous other changes. These and the changes in the manual of guard duty are shown in the pamphlet we publish. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents on application to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Bennett Building, New York City.

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During the month of February a more delightful trip cannot be made than to take one of the Vestibuled Limited trains of the Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line," and visit the glorious sunny South, or the Pacific coast. This popular route offers to the tourist, pleasure-seeker and business man a most attractive schedule and service.

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NEW ORLEANS.

Where could you find a more delightful place to visit during Mardi Gras, which takes place Feb. 15. The carnival this year will eclipse anything heretofore held in the Crescent City. The Southern Railway operates

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THE PARADE.

Oh, she stood upon the sidewalk as the troops marched grandly by,
With the clang o' arms an' music kindlin' glory in her eye,
An' my heart went thumpin', jumpin', till I hardly trod the ground
When she smiled an' nodded to me, tho' I dassn't turn around.

But the face o' her,
The face o' her
Went floatin' on before,
An' the grace o' her,
The grace o' her—
Me colleen bawn astore!

A ringin', swingin', quickstep led the reg'ment straight along;
From winder, roof, an' balcony bright flags an' buntin' hung;
An' frien'ly thousands cheered us, but I only hed in view
A snowy bit o' kerchief an' two eyes o' Irish blue.

For the sight o' her,
The sight o' her
Is sweet as heaven to me,
An' the right to her,
The right to her—
Acushla gal machree!
—Private Will Stokes in "Leslie's Weekly."

The survivors of the 169 persons who left Paris in balloons during the siege have just formed themselves into a society. No fewer than sixty-six balloons left the be-

sieged city, carrying in their cars not only these 169 persons, but 3,000,000 letters, and 363 pigeons, which were intended to return to Paris with dispatches and two boxes of dynamite. Fifty-two of these balloons fell in France, five in Belgium, four in Holland, two in Prussia, and one in Norway, and two were lost at sea. Eighteen of the balloons fell within the enemy's lines. Of these five were captured by the enemy.

Mr. Noah Brooks has given us the results of recent experiences abroad in a neat pocket volume published by Charles Scribner's Sons, entitled "The Mediterranean Trip, a Short Guide to the Principal Points on the Shores of the Western Mediterranean and the Levant," with twenty-four illustrations and four maps. Price \$1.25.

Longmans, Green & Co., New York, publish "Old Mr. Fredgold: A Story of Two Sisters," by Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant, author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," "Madam," etc. The New York Arts and Letters Co. publish Vol. 1 of "Talks and Essays by John Bryan of Ohio." It is a medley of fact and fable, poetry and prose, which finds its excuse for publication in its author's desire to appear in print.

A correspondent says: "As the 'hump' represents the active and most interested part of the Navy list, as the seniors are not successful in their schemes of amalgamating the various interests and never have been, and as the juniors don't want to have any seniors, why not suggest that a committee from the 'hump' alone should take the matter in hand and unite the different Navy factions?"

Much attention has been attracted by the able and interesting article by Maj. Gen. Miles, U. S. A., "A Chapter on the Issues and Results of the Civil War," in "Harper's Weekly" for Jan. 22. It was accompanied by a fine likeness of the General.

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